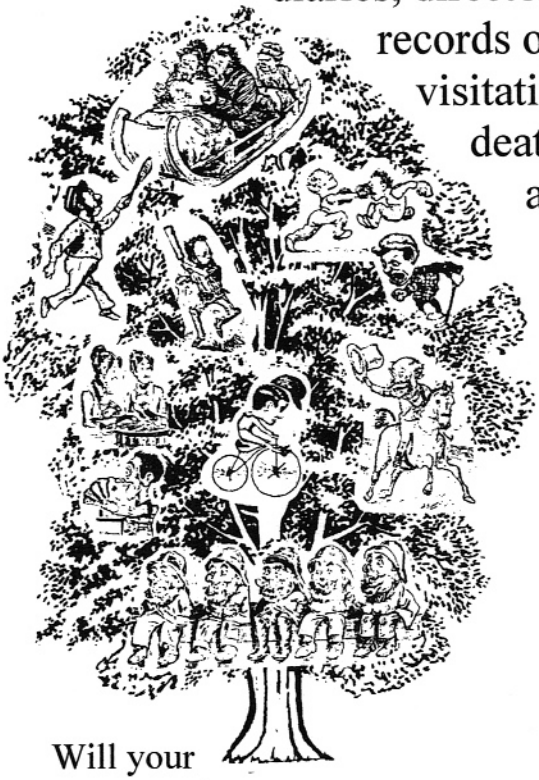
Researching English Contemporary Documents...

by Dr. Penelope Christensen

This book surveys the genealogical significance and accessibility of a host of ancillary English documents such as diaries, directories, newspapers, records of Britons abroad, visitations, illustrations, death-related records and topographical and local historical works.



Will your ancestors be remembered?

The key you need to unlocking the door of your brick wall may be in here.

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Books by the same author

Finding Your English & Welsh Ancestors
Finding Your Irish Ancestors
Finding Your Scandinavian Ancestors
Finding Your Scottish Ancestors
How Do I Prove It ?
Let's Get Organized
Names in Genealogy: Their Origin & Meaning
Organizing a Genealogical Library (with Claudine Nelson & Ryan Taylor)
Organizing a Genealogy Research Trip
Organization for One-Name Studies
Organization for the Professional Genealogist
Parishes & Registration Districts in England & Wales
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Researching English Occupations – Professions & Trades
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Researching English Poor Law & Parish Chest Records
Researching English Probate Records
Using Register Offices for English & Welsh Certificates
What Did They Do ?
(with Gustav Christensen)
Readings on Læsø History
The Descendants of Hans Theodor CHRISTENSEN & Elna Martine STRØM of Nylandsgaard, Vesterø, Læsø, Denmark

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ABBREVIATIONS

A2A	Access to Archives
ADM	Admiralty (Records class at TNA)
BALH	British Association for Local History
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BGMI	Biography and Genealogy Master Index
BL	British Library
BMD	Birth, Marriage and Death
BRA	British Records Association
BRS	British Record Society
BT	Board of Trade (Records class at TNA)
CMB	Christening, marriage, burial
CO	Colonial Office (Records class at TNA)
D	Domestic (Records leaflet category from TNA)
DNB	Dictionary of National Biography
DO	Dominions Office (Records class at TNA)
E	Exchequer (Records class at TNA)
EPNS	English Place Name Society
FFHS	Federation of Family History Societies
FHC	Family History Center
FHL	Family History Library, Salt Lake City
FHLC	Family History Library Catalogue
FHND	Family History News & Digest
FO	Foreign Office (Records class at TNA)
FTM	Family Tree Magazine (English, there is also an American one with the same name)
GM	Gentleman's Magazine; Genealogists' Magazine
GOONS	Guild of One-Name Studies
GPAI	Genealogical Periodical Annual Index
GRD	Genealogical Research Directory
GSU	Genealogical Society of Utah (the arm of the LDS church which does the microfilming)
HEIC	Honourable East India Company

HMC	Historical Manuscripts Commission (now part of TNA)
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office (government publisher)
HO	Home Office (Records class at TNA)
ILN	Illustrated London News
JOONS	Journal of One-Name Studies
L	Legal (Records leaflet category from TNA)
LDS	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
LIS	List and Index Society
M	Military (Records leaflet category from TNA)
MDR	Manorial Documents Register at TNA
MI	Monumental Inscription
NDP	Name-Date-Place
NRA	National Register of Archives at TNA
O	Overseas (Records leaflet category from TNA)
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OPC	Online-Parish-Clerks
PFH	Practical Family History magazine
PRO	Public Records Office (now part of TNA)
PROCAT	The catalogue of TNA
RHS	Royal Historical Society
SP	State Papers (Records class at TNA)
TNA	The National Archives (formerly PRO + HMC)
VCH	Victoria County Histories

INTRODUCTION

A seemingly inexhaustible supply of materials awaits the diligent researcher after tackling the various standard sources covered in other volumes in the Heritage Productions series on *Researching English Records*. Some cover fairly large segments of the population whilst others relate to only a few people. Some give only NDP (name-date-place) whilst others provide enormous detail about a certain episode in your ancestor's life. Many are applicable to other British people and to others who spent time in Britain or her colonies. This volume introduces the researcher to most of these ancillary sources, giving details of what they contain, where they can be found and how to use them.

Some family historians will be able to visit the archives, libraries, and other offices where the original documents are held. Good booklets to help find them and what they contain are by Gibson & Peskett, and Cole & Church. Most researchers, however, will be restricted to electronic means, the postal system and use of their local LDS Family History Center.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has established the most important genealogical library system in the world to assist its members, and others, to identify their ancestors. Since the 1930s they have been microfilming national and local, civil and religious, records all over the world. The master copies of these films are protected from the elements and natural disasters in deep vaults carved out of the granite mountains near Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Family History Library™ in Salt Lake City houses the collection of films, fiches, papers and books and is open to the public. In addition, a network of over 4,000 branches, called Family History Centers (FHCs) operates world wide through the generosity of LDS church members. The FHLC (Family History Library Catalogue) is now available on the LDS website at www.familysearch.org where it is updated daily.

Use of FHC facilities, which include dozens of indexes essential for research, is free. Patrons may borrow microforms (films or fiches) of most original documents and books held at Salt Lake City at their local FHC for a nominal fee, which covers postage and duplication. The reader is advised to consult the *Research at Family History Centers*, 4th edition 2004, in this series of Heritage Productions books, for details on how to use the indexes, computer facilities, and other procedures at the FHCs. All genealogists are most grateful to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons) for extending the privilege of access to their collection to everyone.

Many of the records quoted in this book are available on either film or fiche. When a film is mentioned it means one available through a FHC. It is necessary to order these by means of their 7-digit LDS, or more properly GSU (Genealogical Society of Utah), number. Since there are now over two and a half million films available for loan, film numbers start with 0, 1 or 2. Some of the categories of records mentioned here are on long series of films or fiches, and the titles may be confusing. To assist the reader in finding the whole

series on the FHLC I have indicated the starting film number of the series. By asking for a *Film/Fiche (Number) Search* and typing in this number the whole series will come up on the screen.

Fiche numbers always start with a 6 and are followed in the present book by a number in parentheses indicating the number of fiches in that set, for example 6026374 (11). Sometimes there is a series of fiche sets and the total number of fiches is then quoted, for example 6020392-411 (21). When ordering fiches in to a Family History Center it is essential to note this quantity from the FHLC as you are charged per fiche. All fiches stay at the Family History Center that ordered them, they are not returned to Salt Lake City.

Kindly note that an asterix * after the microform number indicates *No circulation to Family History Centers* but that doesn't preclude getting photocopies of selected pages by using the *Request for Photocopies Form* #31768. This is an indispensable method for obtaining inexpensive copies of documents and the form can be downloaded from www.familysearch.org. Details and examples of how to order and use microforms, and details and examples of using the *Request for Photocopies* form are given in the author's companion publications *Let's Get Organized* and *Research at Family History Centers.* Information is also given on how to get pertinent information from huge sets of fiches that are beyond the researcher's budget. Please note that from 2002 the charge is now $2 U.S. per page with a minimum order of $4.

Gateways to English Archives & Libraries

The National Archives (TNA)

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

The National Archives covers England, Wales and the United Kingdom and was formed in April 2003 by bringing together the *Public Record Office (PRO)* and the *Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC*, formerly the *Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*). Main portals of entry to TNA are:

* **ARCHON**
  http://www.archon.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/
  Directory of archives maintained at TNA.

* **DocumentsOnline**
  http://www.documentsonline.nationalarchives.gov.uk
  is the TNA indexes (free) and images (for a fee).

* **MDR = Manorial Documents Register**
  http://www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/
  This identifies the location of manorial records. The MDR is partially computerised—Wales, Hampshire including the Isle of Wight, Norfolk and the three Ridings of Yorkshire are available online so far.

* **NRA = National Register of Archives**
  http://www.nra.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/
  The NRA contains information on the nature and location of manuscripts and historical records that relate to British history. It contains about 200,000 lists and catalogues of manuscript collections.

* **PROCAT = TNA Catalogue**
  www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.asp

Some Other Major Archives & Libraries

* **A2A = Access to Archives**
  http://www.a2a.org.uk
  English strand of the UK archives network. Directs researcher to about 350 archives and their catalogues.

* **BL = British Library**
  http://www.bl.uk
  The national library, includes Oriental/India Office, & newspaper collections at Colindale.

* **Familia**
  http://www.familia.org.uk
  Guide to genealogical resources in public libraries in UK and Ireland.

* **ONS = Office of National Statistics**
  http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/
  Government office that administers census and civil registration. They retain census under 100 years old, and all BMDs back to 1837 (although some may be declared *historic* soon!)

* **Archives Hub**
  http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/first.shtml
  Provides access to descriptions of archival collections in universities and colleges.

Copyright Libraries

Copyright has been obtainable by registration with the Stationers Company at Stationers Hall in London, from 1554 until 1924. A fee had to be paid and free copies of each publication presented to the *copyright libraries.* By 1801 there were 11 of these but the number was reduced to five in 1836 with another added in 1911, and they now comprise:

- ✓ *British Library*
- ✓ *Bodleian Library in Oxford*
- ✓ *Cambridge University Library*
- ✓ *National Library of Scotland*
- ✓ *Trinity College in Dublin*
- ✓ *National Library of Wales* (from 1911)

Note that the *National Archives* (TNA) is not on this list. In theory each copyright library should have a copy of every publication but there was widespread evasion of the procedure because of the cost of registration and provision of the complimentary copies.

Further information about the procedures can be found in TNA leaflet (now *Research Guide*) D45. Sound advice regarding the use of archives and libraries can be found in Emmison, Lumas, and Raymond (2001).

BRITONS ABROAD

Vast numbers of the English, and their families, spent a part of their lives outside of Britain. Employment was available in a variety of fields:

- England was the first country to experience an Industrial Revolution and as this spread throughout the Empire and the rest of the world, British skills were needed in building and managing roads, railways, canals, mines and factories.
- Agricultural expertise was required for the colonies and elsewhere, whether it was vast sheep or cattle herds or crops such as tea, coffee, rubber and cotton.
- The defence of the Empire by the British Army and the Royal Navy required thousands of men, and some women.
- Trade was carried out by British merchants situated abroad, using at first the many merchant trading companies, and later the Merchant Marine Service.
- Trained professionals such as doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers and clergy were in great demand overseas and many families spent a period outside Britain.
- Civilian services were needed abroad, including senior post office officials, civil servants, police, and customs & excise.

Other Britons visited friends, went on educational tours, or stayed at spas etc. for their health, and vast numbers emigrated voluntarily (or otherwise) for economic or religious reasons! Records exist for all of these types of Britons abroad and can be tracked down by the determined sleuth.

Church Records

Religious ceremonies such as christening, marriage and burial for British people stationed abroad may have taken place in the local church of the appropriate denomination. Their registers are kept locally in archives or with the incumbent, and many are available in microform at your FHC.

From the 17th century Protestant, English-speaking Anglican and nonconformist churches and chapels were built in many cities and major towns in Europe and in colonial territories overseas. Few records for English churches in Europe survive before the 18th or 19th century. Many Anglican registers, or copies of them, were returned to England until local Anglican dioceses were created (chart 1) as most came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London whose records now are held mainly at the Guildhall Library in London.

Chart 1:
Dates of Creation of Anglican Dioceses Abroad
Records before these dates were mostly under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

USA (Episcopal)	1776
Canada	1787
Southern Europe	1842
Other British colonies	19th century
North and central Europe	1980

Anglican records from India (including Burma, Pakistan and Bangladesh) were returned to the civil authorities and are hence in the Oriental and India Office Collections at the British Library. Records for countries where there was no Anglican church may be found in the Bishop of London's *International Memoranda* compiled from entries sent in by British embassy chaplains, travelling clergy or those on board ships.

A comprehensive list of Anglican and some other registers held in England, particularly at the Guildhall Library and the Society of Genealogists, together with a detailed discussion is given by Yeo & White. Nonconformist records may have returned to their headquarters in England, been retained locally or have since disappeared. The FHLC should be consulted for all denominations under the country where the events took place and then under CHURCH RECORDS and CHURCH RECORDS – INDEXES. For example, under NETHERLANDS – ZUID-HOLLAND, ROTTERDAM – CHURCH RECORDS can be found:

- English Presbyterian parish registers including baptisms, marriages & births 1700-1811
- English Episcopalian church registers of baptisms & marriages 1708-1818.
- Scottish Church records of baptisms, marriages, accounts, & minutes and baptisms of children from the Scottish regiment.

→ All of these are on film 0119799.

Civil Registration

Indexes for births, marriages and deaths overseas for English & Welsh civilians and armed forces are listed in *Researching English & Welsh Civil Registration* and certificates may be obtained from the General Register Office (see http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content and the TNA research guides D61 and M13). There are equivalent indexes and certificates for Scotland and Ireland. Yeo & White also give details of the *Miscellaneous Returns* for overseas residents which can be checked if the regular sources are unproductive. Residents in British colonies and dominions may have registered their births, marriages and deaths with the local authorities of that country. These records should be sought in the appropriate FHLC country section under VITAL STATISTICS (in North America) or CIVIL REGISTRATION (outside North America). If they are not yet microfilmed then application will have to be made to the civil authorities in that country.

Passenger Lists

Records of passengers arriving at and leaving British ports are far inferior to those kept in North America and Australia. Prior to 1878 there were few kept and most have disappeared, and after 1960 the system was discontinued owing to the increase in air travel; no air passenger lists have been kept. In addition, the surviving Board of Trade (BT) lists have not been filmed or indexed, although finding aids for the lists themselves exist on film (see chart 2). Further details on passenger lists are in TNA research guide D56 and Beavis published a good report on using British Passenger lists at TNA.

Chart 2: Finding Aids to PRO Passenger Lists

CONTENTS and CLASS REFERENCE	FILM
Inwards lists 1878-1888, 1890-1960 (BT 26)	917035
Outwards lists 1890-1909 (BT 27)	
Outwards lists 1909-1960 (BT 27)	916576
List of Passenger registers 1906-1951 (BT 32)	

The extant material held at TNA (The National Archives) and useful to the genealogist can be divided into two groups:

Inbound

Ships carrying immigrants and Britons returning home after visiting or working abroad.

Prior to 1878

- Lists of aliens arriving 1810-1811 in FO 83/21-22.
- Index (only) of certificates issued to aliens arriving 1826-1849 in HO 5/25-32.
- Original certificates of arrivals of aliens 1836-1852 in HO 2, arranged by port. Each certificate contains his or her name, nationality, profession, date of arrival, last country visited, and signature.
- Lists of alien passengers made by masters of ships 1836-1860, 1867-1869 in HO 3
- HM Steam Packet passenger lists to, from & within the Mediterranean area 1831-1834 in ADM 30/35.

1878-1888, 1890-1960

Arrivals on vessels starting their journey outside of Europe and the Mediterranean are listed in *Board of Trade Passenger Lists, Inwards (BT 26)* by port (and small ports tend to be listed with a neighbouring larger one) and then by year and date. Thus you need to know the port, month and year of arrival; if this is not known but you have the name of the ship, then the *Register of Passenger Lists* for 1906-1951 can be helpful (see chart 2). There is now a nominal index to (East) Indian and Caribbean migrants to the UK 1948-1960 at www.movinghere.org.uk and the actual lists with full details of each immigrant can be viewed online.

Outbound

Ships carrying emigrants and Britons going to visit or work abroad.

Prior to 1890

Very little still exists, merely the following:

- Some passengers to New England, Barbados and other colonies 1634-9, 1677 in E 157 which have been printed in Hotten.

- Passengers on board vessels to North America in 1630s is in CO 1.

- Emigrants to the New World and to Europe 1773-1776 were listed with name, age, occupation, reason for leaving the country, last place of residence, date of departure, and destination in T 47/9-12 and a card index exists at TNA.

- Emigrants to New Zealand as cabin passengers and applicants for free passage are in CO 208.

- HM Steam Packet passenger lists to, from & within the Mediterranean area 1831-1834 in ADM 30/35.

1890-1960

The *Board of Trade Passenger Lists, Outwards* (BT 27) list those going to final destinations outside Europe and the Mediterranean. They are arranged by port and date and there are separate lists for British (& Commonwealth) and Alien passengers.

Other Passenger Lists

It is intended that a future volume in this series will deal extensively with immigration to, migration within and emigration from Britain. Some of the sources for Britons going abroad include:

- Emigrants from Britain whether self-financed or assisted by government or parish authorities.
- Transportation of convicts from Britain to North America, West Indies & Australia. Records can be found at TNA and also in county assize records (see *Researching English Court Records).*
- Indexes of passenger lists are now widely available online.
- Immigrants to the New World and the Antipodes. These are generally kept in the country of arrival at the national level in USA and Canada, or provincial/state level notably in South Africa and Australia.

Passports

From the time of William the Conqueror the monarch controlled the movement of his subjects overseas and the early letters of introduction were gradually replaced by other forms of establishing identity and nationality. In particular the gentry, who were expected to fill leadership roles in time of war, had to get such permission to leave Britain if they wished to take the grand tour of Europe so that their whereabouts would be known. Only a few countries required documentation in order to enter, and this applied in particular to the English employed as merchants, teachers etc. in Russia. It wasn't until the late 18th century that any type of passport document was issued and these were a single sheet of paper until 1914. Surviving early records in E 157 at TNA include:

- *Licences to Pass Beyond the Seas* 1572-1578.
- Registers of soldiers taking the *Oath of Allegiance* before going to serve in the low countries 1613-1624.
- *Licences for persons going abroad,* chiefly to Holland 1624-1632.

Passes were issued in the 17th and 18th centuries; early ones are more informative than those after 1793, which may only show a name, date and passport number.

Extant records include:

- *Entry books of passes* issued by the Secretaries of State from 1674-1784 are in SP 44 and others are in FO 366.

- *Registers* from 1795-1948 in 14 volumes are in FO 610 (except Mar-May 1915 in FO 613). They are not terribly informative, giving merely the date of application, name, destination, fee paid and either 'by whom recommended' or 'remarks'. Useful clues but not proving that they actually went to that country at that time. Blake has provided illustrations of 1851 and 1920 registers.

- *Indexes* of names of passport applicants 1851-1862 and 1874-1916 are in FO 611. A commercial firm, National Archivist at www.nationalarchivist.com has digitized these and created an online index. The database is free but is of limited use as it is searchable only by the first three letters of the surname (1851-62) or first letter only (1874-1903), and one has to do each year separately. For example, it will tell me that there are 65 hits for surnames beginning with the letter D for a certain year. Viewing the images costs about 20p each.

- About 2,000 *sample passports* 1802-1961 have been kept in FO 655, a 1901 example issued in Gibraltar is illustrated by Blake, and shows the applicants place of birth and occupation as well as his intended destination.

- Some miscellaneous *correspondence,* and *representative case papers* and survive at TNA and sometimes in consulate or embassy records.

Actual regulations for the issuance of passports were not drawn up until 1846, and those who availed themselves of this method of establishing their *bona fides* were mainly merchants and diplomats.

They were issued for a single journey only and had to be signed afresh for any further usage. However the vast majority of those travelling overseas during the 17th to early 20th centuries did so without any formal document. Only in 1914 did it became mandatory for British citizens travelling abroad to hold a passport. The first booklet-type British passport was issued in 1922; photos were added and space for visas to be stamped.

It appears that none of the passport material has yet been filmed by the GSU. Lloyd has written on the history of passports worldwide, and some further information on TNA passport holdings can be found in their research guide D60.

Hall has a fascinating story involving the use of passports and other records for researching an English teacher and his family in Russia and Meringo wrote on visas and passports for travel to France.

Other Overseas Records

Huge amounts of other records concerning British diplomacy and foreign affairs, exist at TNA in State Papers from 1500-1782 and then the Foreign Office from 1782-1960. Atherton describes the different types of records held and how to access them. TNA research guides which cover subjects of interest to those researching Britons abroad include:

D107	Emigrants
D25	State Papers Ireland 1509-1782
D50	Immigrants
L15	Transportation to America and the West Indies 1615-1776
L17	Transportation to Australia 1787-1868
O10	Colonial Office: Advisory Committees
O12	Foreign Office: Card Index 1906-1910
O13	Foreign Office: Card Index 1910-1919
O14	Foreign Office Records from 1782
O16	Refugees and Minorities
O17	Embassy and Consular Archives
O2	State Papers Foreign
O3	Privy Council and the Colonies
O30	Researching British Colonies and Dominions
O31	Dominions Office
O32	Calendar of State Papers Colonial, America & West Indies
O33	Colonial Office: Registers of Correspondence 1849-1926
O34	Colonial Office: Registers of Correspondence 1926-1951
O36	Government Gazettes of the British Empire & Commonwealth [see newspaper section here].
O53	Emigrants to North America after 1776

Consular & Embassy Records

These are in the Foreign Office (FO) collection at TNA, date from the 1820s to the early 20th century and include records of:

- Correspondence to and from the diplomatic and consular posts and between them and other foreign and British representatives abroad.
- Registers of births, marriages and deaths of British subjects abroad (less complete than the set at ONS, but you don't have to buy a certificate).
- Consular courts.
- Commercial records of many kinds.
- Papers about British churches and cemeteries.
- Estates, wills and deeds of British subjects.

In 1906 a card index system was introduced and in the 1920s new registers and printed indexes (see TNA research guides O12-O14, O17).

Other Overseas Records Collections

Records of personal estates abroad may be found amongst estate papers of the gentry wherever they are now located, for example in county archives or private collections. The HMC (Historical Manuscripts Commission), now part of TNA, keeps a list of all known collections and their accessibility; some have been microfilmed by the GSU. An example of the information that may be found is in chart 3.

Chart 3: West Indian Estate Accounts 1833 (Payne MSS, Bedfordshire County Record Office)

SLAVES

Date	Increase of Slaves	M	F	Total
Jan 1	On the Estate this day	108	133	241
Jan 30	Betsy Violet born of Nancy Jack		1	
May 22	Sally Mike born of Joan Mike		1	
Aug 19	Tommy born of L[a] Lisby	1		
Sep 9	Nancy Mills born of Puggy		1	
Sep 25	William Payne born of Kisby	1		
Oct 8	Peter Thomas born of Sylvia	1		
Oct 30	Francis Payne born of Bella		1	
		111	137	248

Date	Decrease [of Slaves]	M	F	Total
Jul 22	Ambrose died of hisnop [?]	1		
Nov 30	Francis Payne an Infant died of fever		1	
Dec 31	On the Estate this day	110	136	246

→ Continued on the next page

STOCK

H = Horses, HC = Horned Cattle, M = Mules

Date	Increase of Stock	H	M	HC	Total
Jan 1	On the Estate this day	1	15	36	52
Dec 16	By purchase from James Berridge	1			
		2	15	36	53

Date	Decrease [of Stock]	H	M	HC	Total
Jan 15	A steer died from obstruction of the bowels			1	
Mar 9	" from age and purging			1	
Apr 12	A bull died from urine blood			1	
May 15	A steer "			1	
Jun 18	A bull "			1	
Aug 10	A steer died from inflammation in the bladder			1	
Aug 10	Knock in the head with farey [?] & glanders	1			
Oct 28	Died from old age & debility		1		
Dec 31	On the Estate this day	1	14	30	45

Yeo & White have details and discussion of several types of records of Britons overseas held in the UK and a few elsewhere.

DEATH-RELATED RECORDS

One cannot over-emphasize the importance of finishing them off! It is a great mistake for family historians to give records of death and burial a low priority, for the following reasons:

- A family tree produced without conclusive proof of each ancestor's death is highly susceptible to error.
- Tracing the details of death, ironically, will bring life to the family trees we are researching.
- In former times mortality rates were so high that our attitude towards death was different.
- Any death in the family changed its structure and may have had significant ramifications for your ancestors' lives.
- There are more types of records concerning a person's death than for any other event in their mortal span, and many of them can give so much useful detail.
- If one record gives only minimal information then there are so many others to consult that the determined researcher will usually be rewarded.

Cause of Death, Certificates & Permits

English *death certificates* give the cause of death, (not always reliably in the 19th century), and Christensen's *Researching English & Welsh Civil Registration Records* describes them as well as inquests & coroners records.

Gibson & Rogers should be consulted for which coroners' records survive, and Jenkins discusses deaths at sea. *Certificates of registry of death (*or *for disposal of bodies)* are discussed in the author's *Researching English Parish Registers.*

The latter also covers details for burial records in the Church of England, where causes of death are sometimes given. *Certificates of burial or cremation* are now required to be filed; note that cremation became legal in Britain in 1884, but the Roman Catholic church banned it in 1886.

Few *hospital & doctor's records* are filmed yet but may be available in archives or at the hospital; they are discussed in the author's *Researching Education and Health Records.*

Newspapers tend to report deaths of the village worthies and very aged inhabitants, and Barnard has shown how they often have more details on the circumstances of violent and unusual deaths than the inquests themselves, which may not survive anyway.

Burial Customs and Records

The foremost authority on burial rites and customs is Litton, and Huggett has some fascinating insights. Armstrong, Fearn, and Wood have all written interesting articles on burials. May wrote the well-illustrated Shire book describing the elaborate Victorian rituals which included black plumed horses, elaborate hearse, mutes (professional mourners) and black featherboard for the funeral procession. Money for mourning items such as rings or gloves was often left in a will and the wearing of black crepe fashions, jet jewellery, or a locket with hair from the deceased were popular, for examples see: www.thingsgoneby.com/fine/mourning.htm. Researchers in London are likely to run into *Bills of Mortality* from the 16th century until the mid 19th century. These were weekly statements, compiled by the Company of Parish Clerks, of the numbers of dead and causes of death for the City of London and its adjoining parishes

Burial Societies

In England, most villages had a religious fraternity, which developed into a *burial guild,* and by the 17th century a *friendly society,* with grander ones in towns, with the highest 'upmarket' one being the *College of Heralds* setting the rules. Regular contributions were collected from those anxious to be sent off properly. Record books and annual reports detailing individual contributions and benefits are listed. As an example, in 1860 members of the Leek (Staffordshire) Benevolent Burial Society paid a penny a week and funeral benefits ranged from £3 to £5.

Places of Burial

The *Church of England Parish Registers*, non-denominational urban *cemeteries* and *crematoria* are covered in the author's *Researching English Parish Registers*. This book also contains information on *sexton's grave books, burial plot deeds, burial plot records* and *burial taxes*. Nonconformist *burial grounds* have been described in her *Researching English Non-Anglican Records,* including examples of Non-Anglicans buried in Anglican churchyards. There are also ethnic, military, and fraternal cemeteries as well as family burying grounds on estates or farms, and institutional burial grounds such as *workhouses, hospitals* and *prisons* for those unfortunates who ended up there.

Funeral Accounts & Records

Regular funeral accounts are dealt with in *Researching English Parish Registers* and pauper funeral expenses in *Researching English Poor Law & Parish Chest Records*. The role of the *funeral director* (or *undertaker)* in Victorian times is amply depicted by May. It is worth looking for the local establishment, which may have preserved its records or deposited them at an archive.

Families tended to patronise the same firm for all their funerals. Many firms of *monumental masons* have records which go back farther than those of undertakers in the vicinity, particularly where the skills of the trade have been passed down through a family business. When an approximate date is known then they will usually search their records.

Memorials

Cards & Stationery

Small memorial/mourning/funeral cards with relevant particulars were sent out after the funeral and have often survived amongst family memorabilia. The fashionable used black-edged notepaper and envelopes during the mourning period.

Obituaries

There are printed collections of obituaries for prominent people, for example:

- *Musgrave's Obituary* culled from annual and historical registers, the *Scots Magazine* and the *European Magazine* in six volumes on three films 0162064-6 and now on CD by ArchiveCD Books.
- Index to *Gentleman's Magazine* obituaries 1731-80 on GSU film 0844664.
- The *Daily Telegraph Books of Obituaries* (Massingberd).
- Several others, particularly of religious denominations and leading societies on the FHLC under COUNTRY – OBITUARIES plus subsections DICTIONARIES and INDEXES.
- There are over two million obituaries from US newspapers so far on www.ancestry.com and these include many people born in Britain.

There are actually five types of death entries in periodicals, but many contain a mixture of these elements:

- Notices of death noting when and where the funeral will take place.

- Reports of funerals describing the ceremony and attendees, wreaths and so forth.
- Thanks from families to friends for their support.
- Obituaries, sometimes with extensive biographical detail.
- *In Memoria* on the anniversary of a death.

Newspapers are the obvious place to start looking, but only prominent people featured in *The Times,* which is indexed (look under *Deaths* and *Memorials* rather than *Obituaries)*. Notices of death and obits for most folk start in the late 19th century in local newspapers, which may have an index at a local archive.

The example in chart 4 is typical, being part announcement, part biography and part funeral report. These can give good lists of relations, friends and neighbours although errors occur—*Thomas* should be *Thom* in two cases here. Note who sent flowers as this indicates the interests and social network of the deceased and thus provides clues for obtaining further information.

Testimonials can occur in burial registers and some examples are in *Researching English Parish Registers.* Religious denominational magazines are a great source of material, and an example of a 1663 nun's obituary in 1663 is given in *Researching English Non-Anglican Records.* Occupational magazines, trade union journals etc. are also fruitful avenues to pursue; for some ideas see the author's three volumes on *English Occupations* in this series..

Chart 4: 1961 Obituary for Herbert Gardner

FORMERLY ON STAFF OF U.D.C.

DEATH OF MR. H. L. GARDNER

Mr. Herbert Leonard Gardner, of 16, Red House-lane, Bexleyheath, died at home on August 6, aged 46.

After leaving Crayford National School, Mr. Gardner was apprenticed to Messrs. David Evans and Son, silk block printers.

He left to study and later was employed as a quantity surveyor with Crayford Urban District Council where he remained for more than five years.

For the following eight years —up to the time of his death —he was in the quantity surveyors department of Woolwich Borough Council.

Aug 1961. Kentish Times

As a young man he was well-known as captain of Dartford and District Wheelers. He was an active worker in the National and Local Government Officers Association and was a member of the N.A.L.G.O. cricket teams of Crayford and Woolwich Council Offices.

The cremation took place at Eltham on August 11.

The mourners included Mrs. G. Gardner (widow), Mrs. E. Gardner (mother), Mr. J. B. Gardner (son), Miss P. J. Gardner (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. F. Gardner (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. B. Gardner (brother), Miss M. F. Gardner (sister), Mr. J. D. Thomas (father-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thomas. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Davis, Mr. F. Clamp, Mr. F. Murray, Fraulein Helga Hoss, colleagues and officials of both Crayford and Woolwich Council Offices.

Among the flowers received were those from former colleagues of Crayford Urban District Council Offices and Woolwich Borough Council Offices. There was also a spray of wild flowers which had been gathered from his boyhood haunts by his children.

Monumental Inscriptions

The term *monumental inscription* is used to include not only *tombstones* but also inscriptions on *coffin plates, interior church memorials (brass & stone plaques, sculptured effigies & carved tombs), bells, church furniture (pews, lecterns, chandeliers, organs), church plate, candlesticks, windows,* and *benefactors boards.* There are well-illustrated booklets on church monuments by Kemp, and brasses by Chapman, and Cook, and scholarly discussion by West (1982), as well as a *Monumental Brass Society* at: http://www.mbs-brasses.co.uk.

Early headstones were actually made of wood, consisting of two posts with a plank between them which bore the inscription. These were known as *grave-boards, grave-rails, bed-heads,* or *leaping-boards* but few lasted beyond a hundred years, so few survive today. It is important to compare the tombstone inscription with the grave record as sometimes the latter records persons not mentioned on the tombstone, and sometimes the MI refers to people buried elsewhere. There is a section on MIs and indexes to them in *Researching English Parish Registers,* and further examples in *Researching English Non-Anglican Records.* Cruikshank noted a lucky find in his family, a church wall monument having details of 24 people of four generations. Chapman described the history and genealogical value of MIs, and discusses the genealogically-valuable collection of *funeral certificates* for armigerous families 1567-1688 held by the College of Arms.

Transcription of MIs has been going on for centuries, the interest in family history spurring the national campaign by FHSs in the late 1970s to record and publish all pre-1900 inscriptions. These are now available in various formats, but it is useful to search out the older transcripts as well, because many of them include memorials which had disintegrated before the 20th century. *Hayward's Epitaphs*, a huge collection recorded between 1764 and 1778 and now at the British Library is perhaps the largest of these and has been described by Hidden. Cansick's beautifully illustrated late 19th century transcripts of Middlesex MIs are a delight, particularly to me as he is my 2nd–cousin-4-times-removed!

Chart 5: Monumental Symbolism

SYMBOL	MEANING
Anchor	Hope; rest
Angel	Guardian of the dead; God's messengers
Archway	Passageway into the next life
Bed	Deathbed
Book	The Bible i.e. Faith; book of life
Butterfly	Resurrection
Column, broken	Mortality
Column, complete	A complete & full life
Crown	The crown of the Christian martyr whose reward awaits him in heaven after his suffering on earth.
Dove	The Holy Spirit; peace
Flower, severed	Untimely death
Forefinger pointing down	God reaching down for the soul
Forefinger pointing up	Soul has gone to heaven
Gate	Passageway into the next life
Half-carved, half not	Transition from life to death

Hands, clasped	Farewell
Handshake	Matrimony; God's welcome into heaven
Heart	Love & devotion; soul in bliss; romantic love
Horse	Strength and courage
Hour Glass	Father Time; flight of time
Ivy	Immortality; undying friendship
Lamb	Innocence (usually on children's graves); gentleness, purity
Lamp	Immortality; the undying flame; the light which leads to a knowledge of God
Laurel	Fame, usually on grave of a writer, musician or artist
Lily	Purity; resurrection
Lion	Resurrection; strength and courage
Palm leaves	Resurrection
Phoenix	Resurrection of Christ
Pillow	Deathbed
Rock(s)	The Christian Church
Rose	Motherhood; beauty
Shell	Pilgrimage to God or Heaven
Ship	The Christian Church, carrying the faithful on their journey through life
Sickle or scythe	Death; Father Time
Skeleton	Death
Skull	Mortality
Skull & crossbones	Mortal remains of the deceased
Snake	Eternity, usually shown with its tail in its mouth
Soul effigy	The immortal soul
Torch on its side or inverted	Life extinguished
Torch, upright	Immortality

Tree stump	Life cut short; Woodmen of the World member
Urn	Death of the flesh
Urn with flames issuing from it	New life
Urn, empty and draped	Death
Willow	Mourning & earthly sorrow
Winged death head	Mortal remains of the deceased

It is essential that the churchyard plan also be consulted as familial proximity continued in the grave. Family History Societies and local archives are the best places to start a search for the MIs if they are not readily available online or in microform; they are listed under CEMETERIES at the various jurisdictional levels of the FHLC. The Society of Genealogists in London has an excellent collection of MIs of Britain and overseas, but they only have an old listing of half of them currently in print (Collins & Morton). Watts & Watts describe what is supposed to happen when a burial ground is cleared – there should be a copy of the MIs deposited at the PRO.

Not all memorials are associated with religious edifices; secular ones include *war memorial* and *civic cenotaphs, park benches, sundials, trees, rocks, funeral visitors' books, monuments to civilian services* such as police, lifeboatmen or firemen, and *dedicatory naming* of libraries, schools or sports arenas, plus *benefactor plaques* in or on secular buildings. Cyber memorials and cyber funeral broadcasting started in the 1990s thus our descendants will have even more sources to consult (Gilchrist).

Probate Records

These include *administrations, appeals or assignations, bonds, cause papers, caveats, death duty registers, depositions, diaries, journals & minute books, exhibits, guardianships, inventories, limited or special grants, monitions & commissions, non-deposited probate records, probate accounts, receipts for legacies, renunciations, testamentary suits (for validity of a will, & content of a will), wills* and have been covered in detail in the author's *Researching English Probate Records.*

Dependents

The role of the *workhouse* and *charities* in providing relief for widows and orphan children has been discussed in the author's *Researching English Poor Law & Parish Chest Records.* The author's three books on *Occupational Sources* should be consulted for details of arrangements for the dependents of deceased mariners, soldiers, professionals, tradesmen and others through work-related pensions and assistance. *Orphanages* have been discussed in *Researching English Poor Law & Parish Chest Records* and in *Researching English Education & Health Records. Guardianships* are described in *Researching English Probate Records* whilst *collections* to relieve victims of disasters may be noted in newspapers and parish chest materials.

Finding Records Associated with Death

Much is available via the Family History Library Catalogue (see chart 6) available online at www.familysearch.org where it is updated daily (for details see the author's *Research at Family History Centers*). Otherwise investigate the relevant level of archive (national, county, local) for the type of record you seek, and don't forget denominational and occupational archives and libraries as well. Further ideas can be found in Rogers.

Chart 6: FHLC Categories for Death Records
Indexes are included in a separate subheading of many of these e.g. Civil Registration - Indexes, Probate - Indexes.

COUNTRY LEVEL England, Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Wales
Biography
Cemeteries
Civil Registration
Court Records
Merchant Marine
Military Records
Minorities - Obituaries
Newspapers
Nobility
Obituaries
Pensions
Probate Records
Taxation
Vital Records

COUNTY LEVEL
Biography
Cemeteries
Church Records
Correctional Institutions
Court Records
Jewish Records
Land & Property - Taxation
Manors – Court Records
Medical Records
Newspapers
Obituaries
Orphans & Orphanages
Poorhouses, Poor Law etc
Probate Records
Taxation

TOWN or PARISH or MANOR LEVEL
Biography
Cemeteries
Church Records
Correctional Institutions
Land & Property - Taxation
Manors – Court Records
Medical Records
Newspapers
Obituaries
Orphans & Orphanages
Poorhouses, Poor Law etc
Probate Records
Taxation

PERSONAL WRITINGS

Oh, to be lucky enough to have literate ancestors who wrote chatty letters, tear-stained diaries, or even casual postcards and account books and whose descendants preserved them and passed them on to us! Most family historians are not in this fortunate position but there are ways to find relevant items. Whether you see the original or a derivative copy they contain primary information.

Researchers need to be aware that although these personal accounts and diaries may give more truthful accounts than official or edited versions, they still give highly subjective impressions of events and persons.

Letters

With determination and a dose of luck, most genealogists will come across letters concerning their families. They may come from distant cousins or perhaps be purchased from an antiquarian dealer. A sampling from a recent glance through online auction catalogues follows:

- Letters from John Dongworth, East Indies midshipman providing considerable information about his family and their fate, to John Powell of Shrewsbury 1775 and 1780.
- Letter from Harriet Bullen, wife of Charles Bullen Liberal politician, 1833 and 1838 to their daughter Fanny, advising against sea-bathing, as recently popularized by George III and IV.
  [First two from www.mullockmadeley.co.uk)

- Letter from bellmaker James On of Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire 1803 to James Wheat informing him that his *bell with new clapper, yoke & irons and a small bagg went to Hull last week and has been put on board the Captain Fox vessel for Tinsley...I shall take the earliest oppertunity [sic] of coming to Sheffield to Hang it...*
- Letter from William Irwin, a smith employed by the Great Western Locomotive Department 1843 to his father in Newcastle telling him that *The railway company has built a Large Factory at Swindon and has taken All the workmen from London Station to Swindon so that I was compelled to Go or Lose my employment it is A very pleasant free open Country and it seems to Agree with all the Children they never looked better, we got all down Goods and every thing Free of expense...*

  [Last two from www.localhistory.co.uk]

Even if your relatives were illiterate there will often be letters written by others that mention them, particularly in 19th century correspondence with emigrants. This is the case in the clutch of letters from England retained by the family of my relative George Jupp a settler in New Zealand (chart 7). Note how some of the older folk could not read and write and relied on the local curate or school teacher to assist them

Chart 7: Letters to/from New Zealand

(Courtesy of descendant Frank Jupp)

To George JUPP, born 1828 (eldest son of James JUPP gamekeeper), went to New Zealand in 1851

1853 23 May

From his father's employer's son C.H. CAMPION of Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex but written from Westmeston Rectory, near Brighton, Sussex. [Some punctuation added]

George Jupp, Dear Sir,

Mrs Campion not having yet recovered her accident sufficiently to write to you herself has begged me to tell you how glad she was to receive your long and interesting letters and to hear that you were doing well in your new and beautiful country. I imagine that some of your friends at home will have told you of Mrs C's misfortune but in case you have not heard of it you will be sorry to learn that she fell down in her bedroom last winter and broke the small bone of her thigh. This has caused her a long and painful confinement, and though much better, she is not yet strong enough to write much.

It has given all your friends great pleasure to hear that you were in so prosperous condition in New Zealand: no man can do wrong, who makes his home in so fine a country. Since you have left England there have been no great changes in this neighbourhood; Hurst goes on continually increasing, the College which I think was begun before you sailed is become a very large and imposing building, not far from it Mr. Hannington has built a chapel; he also proposes erecting a new street on some land of Mr. Marchant's which he has bought; the emigration this year does not seem to go on so quickly as in last year; there has been a considerable rise in wages and this probably induces people to stay at home who would otherwise try their fortunes in the goldfields, or New Zealand. Mr. Power, you will be sorry to hear, is leaving Hurst, where he will be much regretted by all the parishioners; circumstances have induced him to go to Brighton, where he will assist Mr. Robertson.

Your accounts of the plants and trees of New Zealand interested Mrs. C very much and I think she would be pleased if you were to send her some seeds when an opportunity offers. Your long letters to your grandfather arrived in Saturday last, and surely puzzled both he and Mrs. Jupp to read it, but by good fortune my father and Mr. Turner came in, in the course of the day, and Mr. Turner was able to read it to them; they were much pleased with its contents. The old people have both been pretty well this winter and always express themselves as most anxious about you and are very glad to have your letters. Your father appears to age faster than he did, he is also much stouter than he was. Mrs. Coke, whose villa you mention is now turned into a parsonage house, asks after you whenever I see them and hopes you are doing well. Will you mention in your next letter what are the principal articles of traffic which your part of the country produces and what prices you get for them; also what the wages of a labourer amount to. If you will let us know what would be useful to you I will send you a package of garden seeds, I shall not forget to put in some flower seeds to remind you of old England. I suppose thru' the emigration to the goldfields will have assisted you, by rising the price of all agricultural produce, but the accounts we receive of all disorders, dangers, and drunkeness which prevail would deter any steady family from going there.

Since you have left England I have had two children, both boys and as time slips away they are growing nicely. I read some portions of your letter to my school, both to induce them to pay attention to their writing, and give them some idea of New Zealand.

All your friends here will always be glad to hear of your welfare –and with Mrs. Campion's best wishes,

I am ever your friend and well-wisher

C.H. Campion

Chart 7: continued
To George JUPP in New Zealand
1864 (sic 1865) 15 May

From Sarah LEWRY [Some punctuation added]

My dear friend,

After a long lapse of time I take the opportunity of answering your long, kind and interesting letter. I am very sorry that my letter will not bring good news to you, Dear friend. I am truly grieved to tell you of the long, painful illness and death of your dear brother Robert. He has been a great sufferer. He died at the end of 10 months illness on the 26th December and was burried (sic) on the 30th. He died the death of a true Christian and was quite prepared for the great and awful change. He bore his long illness with Christian fortitude, his age was 21. He was very kindly treated by all friends around him, he had everything he wished for from Danny [the manor].Mrs. Campion visited him often and went to see him after his death, which was a great comfort to your dear Friends ----------.

Dear friend, I will tell you as well as I can about your old friends. I told you before that Mr. Stephen Gander was in a public house at Burgess Hill and Eliza keeping his house; but since then both are married; Mr. Gander to an inhabitant of Burgess Hill; and Eliza to a shepherd by the name of King, but he is no one from these parts, I believe she has a comfortable home. Mary's husband is a farm labourer, his name is Rhodes; I am sorry to say death bereaved Mr. Miller's family of two of its loved ones, the oldest and youngest; Charles, the oldest, died in London Nov 23rd 19763, aged 40 years; and Emily at the age of 16 in January 1865, she was living [as a] servant at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint; hers was a short and painful illness of three weeks.

Stephen M. is living in Brighton, married and working for him[?] Linn Builder. Henry is living at Pyecombe, he has a bad leg. Richard is gardner [sic] for Dr. Turner, Burgess Hill, married with 3 children. Thomas is living and working

with Richard, single. Ann is married to a signalman on the Line, 4 children at Pyecombe. Elizabeth is married to a Mason with 3 children at Hurstpierpoint. Peter is married and one child working with a coal merchant. Harriet is living in a gentleman's family. Jane is well and I have told you of the sad fate of Emily. I had almost forgotten Sarah, the eldest daughter who married a policeman but losy his situation and is now working for a builder. Mr. And Mrs. Miller are quite well as can be expected considering their heavy trials.

Dear friend I have sent you a very short letter this time as you have never answered my Father's last, we very much think you never had them. They are all pretty well at Bedlam Street.

Your sister Fanny, Mrs. Hobden, has been very ill but she is much better now. Dear friend we very much hope yourself and Dear Mrs. Jupp, also the children, are quite well as I am happy to say we are at present. I hope this will reach you safe [sic] and that you will write to us soon if you can. We see a little of the New Zealand news in our papers. I suppose you have plenty of soldiers there now. I must conclude with all our United Love and Remain,

Your affectionate Friend

Sarah Lewry

I was very pleased with your kind letter indeed

Chart 7: continued

To George Gilbert, friend of George Jupp in New Zealand [Probably 1904] 15 July

From M.L. Campion, Danny, Hassocks, Sussex

Dear Sir,

I remember George Jupp very well and his going out to New Zealand: Mrs. James Jupp (his stepmother) died about 12 or 18 months ago. So far as I know Bill Jupp is the only one now about here. I am forwarding your letter to George Jupp, son of the George Jupp who was once a coachman to my father in Hampshire, and who keeps a Grocer Shop, and does well. I am just off for Germany; but I don't think I have much more to tell you. The sister you mention did marry But I don't knoe [sic] where she is now.

Yours faithfully

M.L. Campion

Tell your friend that I am very pleased to hear of him, and I shall be happy to get any further information for him. M.L.C.

Chart 7: continued

To George C. Gilbert in New Zealand

[Probably early 1905] [Some punctuation added]

From George Jupp the grocer at Central Stores, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex

George C. Gilbert Esq.

Dear Sir,

Some little time ago W.H. Campion Esq of Danny Park, Hurstpierpoint handed me your letter, making enquiries of George Jupp relations. Well in the first place I will explain who I am, the writer of this letter. I am the only son of George Jupp, own brother to the said George Jupp's father James Jupp, Headkeeper at Danny at the time of his departure to New Zealand.

I well remember him when he was Keeper and I was of-course a very small boy. My father was at that time Something at Danny in the Stables I believe, of-course it is so many years ago.

I have a Grocery and provisions Store nearly opposite where the Jupps went to School, what little they enjoyed in those days. Well now, with regard to his sister I have tried to find out about that family; the sister married a man by the name of Hobden [and] lived away on Ditchling Common. She has, I am to understand, been dead many years. What has become of her family I cannot as yet find out. There are two half-brothers, William and James, the former a labourer at one time employed on the Danny Estate but of late years working in the garden of St. John's College here. The other, James, lives at St. Mary's Cray near London, he is a Calico Printer. Married with Several Children. The others are all deceased.

I can well remember my father speaking of George Jupp & Mr. Gilbery many times and of our Rector Rev C.H. Borrer writing to The Gov of New Zealand trying to find his whereabouts after the War. In our business we are selling daily good articles imported from your country, all your goods are very much liked, also goods from Australia. The

Australian Butter is fine and greatly liked by the English. It is Grand Butter. It must be fine Countries, the best God has blessed, I am sure how satisfied we all should be. English people are very proud of the Colonies I can tell you.

I have sold some thousands of New Zealand Sheep and Lamb in my Store. I was in fact the man that first introduced it into our town. Can George Jupp write me or will you write on his behalf and I will tell him anything within my power & knowledge to do, that he wants to know. I should like to have news from him of any desire to give to his relations. I will do my very best to accomplish. The one here, his half-brother, could not I fear write him. He wishes to send his best wishes & would like to hear of him this well doing. Write early & I will give him all news in my power to do.

I have enclosed a photo of my shop & house just for him to see what a grocers shop is like in our Parish. The young man standing at the door I have marked with a X is my Eldest Son in the business with me; he is a Nice la, & says he should like to come out to New Zealand to see his relation. He is of-course my cousin and my boys 2nd Cousin [sic] & we all feel we should like to see him either here or at his home. You will, Mr. Gilbert, try & see Mr. George Jupp & read this letter to him, he is getting on in years because I am over 50 myself, he must have started before I was born.

I trust he is enjoying good health. We have just got over our Xmas trade. England is very bad trade just since the South Africa War, it has made Commercial persons bad in this Country. Take years to recover.

Waiting for Early Reply

I remain, Yrs respectfully

George Jupp

Of-course when you write me his enquiries in full I can tell him a lot.

Chart 7: continued

To George Jupp in New Zealand 1905 5th May

From his half-brother William Jupp, Packhams Cottages, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex

My dear Brother,

Our cousin George showed me the letter he had from you & I was so pleased to hear about you. I though I would write a few lines to you myself & tell you a little about our family. Our father died in 1874. After he died I took his place & lived with mother until her death about 18 months ago.

Your sister & her husband both died some years ago & left a large family, but we have not heard anything about them for some time now so don't know where they are. There is only two of us alive in England now, my brother Jim and myself.

Jim is living at Crayford in Kent, he is married & got a large family. He worked at the mills there for many years but trade got so dull they turned a lot of hands off & when I last heard from him he had not had any work much for nine months. I was glad to you was [sic] well & had such good health since you have been in New Zealand.

Every thing is very dull about here, not much work about. I am working at St. John's College now in the garden, am earning 18/- a week.

Do you remember Harry Mewelt & Tommy Miller, they both remember you and wish to be kindly remembered to you. Please give my kind regards to your wife and family.

I shall be pleased to have a letter from you any time you can write. We are not having at all nice weather here , such a lot of wind & rain. This has been a very bad winter for working people about here, such a lot have had nothing to do, there has seemed no work about. John Lewery & his wife are both dead that used to live at the warren, they died about five years ago. I do not think I must stop to write more now, so with love hoping to hear from you soon.

I am your Affectionate brother

William Jupp

I am fairly well except sciatica & have that so bad I can hardly work sometimes & nothing seems to do it any good.

Miscellaneous Personal Writings

Account books

There are numerous household and small business accounts still extant, many still residing in attics blissfully unaware that a researcher is searching for them. Housewives kept track of prices of goods and materials and there were far more 'home-based' business enterprises than nowadays.

Poetry

Perhaps an ancestor was a poet, or had poetry written about them? In the Thomson Gale collection online I found an *Elegy to Miss Dashwood* by Mr. Hammond in the *Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics and Literature for the Year 1779* beginning thus:

> O Say, thou dear possessor of my breast,
> Where' now my boasted liberty and rest !
> Where the gay moments which I once have known !
> O, where that heart I fondly thought my own !

Recipe books

Culinary or medicinal recipes were written down; many original collections survive and there is a growing interest in publishing them as family history mementoes. Occasionally one finds them at auctions, for example www.localhistory.co.uk was offering the 1852-1872 recipe book of Mrs. Charles Baker of Tellisford, Somerset containing recipes for *Wound Stone, Prince Albert's Pudding,* and *To make a curry as told to me by a Hindoo at Kegford September 1867.*

The recipe book of Diana Astry, who married lawyer Richard Orlebar in 1708 and died in 1716 in Bedfordshire is at the Bedfordshire Record Office. Some examples from it are shown in chart 8.

Chart 8: Early 18th Century Recipes—Collected by Diana Orlebar (née Astry), Bedfordshire

The original has no punctuation.

#314 A very Good Way to Rost a Pigg

When you have killed yr Pigg & scold off ye hare of it, put ye pigg in hott water & salt for a hours time yn take it out & put a Crust of bread in ye belley of it & sow it up yn spit it & put it to ye fire at a prettey great distance till it is dry, y n rub ye pigg over with sum butter & put it pretty near ye fire & rost it. Crimp & if it do blister wash ye blisters with salt & water. For sawce to it take a little white bread boyled & a little sage boyled & chop it small & ye braynes of ye pigg when it rosted & a few corrunet & sugar ye gravy of ye pigg & a good pice of butter put it in a sawce pan & stur it to gether over ye fire & put it to ye pigg for sawce.

#317 To Make a Warden or Pear Pye

Firs pare yr wardens & yn bake them in a Earthen pot in ye oven with a little water & a good quantity of sugar, lett your pot be close covered with a piece of corse past, let ym not be fully baked by a quarter of an hour, when they are cold make an high coffin of past & put ym in whole adding to ym some cloves, whole cinamon, sugar with some of ye liquor thay were baked in, so close up ye pye & bake it.

#318 To Pickle Green Figgs

Take yr green figgs a bout August, cut ym in halfes & boyle ym up in vinagar, a little quantity of sugar, som large mace & Cloves. So put ym up into yr pot or glasses in ye same liquor they will … to garnish yr boyld meate or friggeses in winter.

Diaries

Even if your ancestors did not keep diaries, or they haven't come to light yet, there is plenty of relevant content in those written by contemporaries living in the same area & time period. In addition to the writings left by the upper and middle classes, there are extant diaries made by farmers, agricultural labourers, seamen, factory workers, and household servants & several have been published.

Parsons' diaries are full of parishioners' names and events, and shipboard diaries of emigrants seem to be plentiful—Hassam has a bibliography of Australian ones, and the FHL CD-ROM is useful for those travelling on Mormon ships to North America. Don't forget estate papers left to archives and university libraries for diaries of contemporaries.

Examples of diaries include:

- **William Carnsew**, gentleman of Cornwall 1576-77 (discovered by A.L. Rowse and used in his classic *Tudor Cornwall*).

- **John Evelyn,** Royalist, gentleman and scholar of London 1641-1706 (edited by Bray).

- **Samuel Pepys,** Secretary of the Admiralty and raconteur of London happenings 1659-1669, including the Plague and the Great Fire as well as many ordinary people (published in many editions).

- **Daniel Defoe's** *Tour* is essentially a diary of his journeys throughout Britain as a writer, businessman and government official circa 1688-1724.

- **James Clegg,** Dissenting Minister and doctor in the Peak District in the 18th century (edited by Doe).

- **Thomas Marchant,** farmer and trader of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex kept a diary 1714-1728 now on CD courtesy of the Hurst History Study Group.

- **Thomas Turner,** shopkeeper and churchwarden of East Hoathly, Sussex 1754-1765 (edited by Vaisey).

- **James Woodforde,** parson in Somerset and Norfolk (1758-1802) various editions, for example that edited by Beresford.

- **James Hirst,** weaver of Huddersfield, Yorkshire 1834-1883 (at Huddersfield Central Library).

- **Cornelius Stovin**, farmer of Lincolnshire in the 1870s (used by Thirsk).

Chart 9 shows examples from Parson Woodforde's diary (with original spelling) giving the everyday happenings of the area.

Chart 9: Parson Woodforde's Diary

1770 Jan 24 *I was sent for just at dinner time to Sutton, about a mile of, to go and read Prayers by a poor young woman, Sally Bond that was, and who married Farmer Wittick of Sutton, being very ill ever since she laid in, and now more likely to die than live. She was quite light- headed and therefore very melancholy to behold. I also privately named her Infant by name, Sarah.*
1770 Oct 12 *Mrs. Carr, Miss Chambers, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Carr, and Sister Jane dined, supped and spent the evening with me, and we were very merry. I gave them for dinner a dish of fine Tench which I caught out of my brother's Pond in Pond Close this morning, Ham, and 3 Fowls boiled, a Plumb Pudding; a couple of Ducks rosted a roasted neck of Pork, a Plumb Tart and an Apple Tart, Pears, Apples and Nutts after dinner; White Wine and red, beer and Cyder…….*
1772 Apr 12 *Whilst we were at dinner they [Parson and Mrs. Wickham] came to us to the Parsonage and caught my sister Jane at table with her hair up in papers, as she is going this evening to Shepton Assembly, but they excused it very kindly.*
1772 Jun 1 *... Brother John set forth this morning for Bath to a Cock Match.*
1772 Jun 6 *... Brother John returned this evening and supped etc. at Parsonage; he says that he has won £50 at Bath*
1775 Sep 27 *... Gave a poor old man at Rachel Pounsett's by name Curtis, who is now in his 95 year, and walks strong, sees tolerable, and hears quick, and who has thatched some Hayricks this year tho' so old ... 0.1.0.*

Useful Literature

Another genre of useful books is the history derived from a personal diary or experiences, for example:

- **Gough**'s *History of Myddle* (Shropshire) 1701.
- **Hudson**'s *A Shepherd's Life* in 19th century Wiltshire.
- **Thompson**'s *Lark Rise to Candleford* of 19th-20th century Oxfordshire.
- **Blythe**'s *Akenfield* concerning 20th century Suffolk.
- **Audrey James'** *Memoirs of a Fen Tiger.*

These are derivative accounts and most would contain secondary information.

It is then but a short step to the well-researched historical novel which can vividly assist us understand the times through which our ancestors lived. Some examples are:

- **Du Maurier**'s tales of Cornwall such as *The House on the Strand*, (a tale of the Middle Ages) and the smuggling novel *Jamaica Inn.*
- **Rutherfurd**'s epics *Sarum* (10,000 years around Salisbury, Wiltshire) and *London* ((2,000 years of London's history).

- **Charles Dickens** tales—many are set mainly in London but there are rural episodes too. The workings of the nineteenth century poor laws are clearly in evidence.

- **H.G. Wells** stories of the middle and lower classes.

- **Thomas Hardy's** stories of *'Wessex'* i.e. Wiltshire, Hampshire & Dorset.

- **The Brontës** novels set mainly in Yorkshire.

- **Cynthia Harrod-Eagles** *Dynasty* series.

- **Laurie Lee's** *Cider with Rosie.*

- **Winston Graham's** *Poldark* books set in Cornwall.

- **Sara Fraser's** tales of underpriviliged women in the Midlands 1820-1832 entitled *Tildy, Poorhouse Woman, Nursing Woman, Pointing Woman, Radical Woman, Gang Woman, Widow Woman* and *Invincible Woman.*

Biography & Autobiography

Biographies of the rich and famous are common and easily found on public library shelves. Autobiography, or memoirs done by the subject themselves sometimes with the aid of a ghost writer, is a smaller genre but perhaps more fruitful for ordinary people.

Biographical dictionaries abound for every field of human endeavour, and most countries now have a DNB *(Dictionary of National Biography)*. The first British DNB was published between 1884 and 1900 as *Biographica Britannia*. There have been several supplements and the DNB is now on CD-ROM where it is searchable also by locality *to find all the great and good associated with any particular place*—a great boon for local and family historians (Gurnett 1997). Note that this is the Old DNB; there is a new one to be published in September 2004 in 60 volumes and simultaneously online which Baigent previews.

The new edition is to be called the *Oxford DNB* and information about this mammoth project is at www.oup.com/oxforddnb/info. Another reliable source is Williams, Smyth & Kirby for early British biographies c500-c1050, and Keats-Rohan describes the *prosopographical* (early biographical) database for landowners after the Norman conquest 1066-1166.

The standard biographical reference source for British royalty is by Williamson. The latest research on British and European royal lines is summarized regularly in *Genealogists' Magazine* by Bierbrier and critical reviews of new books on the subject published, a good example is by Wood. These articles can be accessed through the index compiled by Leeson & Webb.

The *British Biographical Archive* is a one-alphabet compilation of 324 of the most important English-language biographical reference works published from 1601 to 1929. It contains 300,000

articles about 170,000 people and is on fiches 6029709-35 + 6066966. Series II, mainly 20th century material on 150,000 persons from 268 reference works, is on fiche 6140788-814 (review by Titford 1995). The FHLC indicates which letters are in which sets so the Request for Photocopies method can be used to get specific names.

The *Biography Database 1680-1830* gives names and details extracted from directories, subscription lists and Gentleman's Magazine (Tyrwhitt-Drake).

Bibliographies of biographies can be found in print, for example the several volumes of *BGMI (Biography and Genealogy Master Index* edited by Herbert & McNeil) indexing over 11 million from over 900 biographical dictionaries. The most up-to-date version is available on CD by Ancestry.com and many others are on line.

Finding Personal Writings

There is much of value lying unknown and disregarded in attics, and even uncatalogued in archives, and new discoveries are turning up continually:

- Ask every member of your family.
- Find the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th cousins especially those descended from those who moved away from the old country.
- Consult local archives in the areas in which they lived to see if someone has deposited something. For

example the Kent Virtual Archives (www.kent.gov.uk) has examples of its material online, including an 1822 letter of pardon from George III for Mary Drury, and a touching letter from Roger Horncastle to his sweetheart, Dorothy, explaining that he cannot marry her today!

- Consult owners of old houses and other buildings associated with ancestors – attics may not have been thoroughly cleaned out and even building alterations have yielded long-hidden documents.

- Searches online can be very productive in ferreting out diaries and letters.

- Periodic checks of online auction houses, or registering surname interests with them can also produce the occasional family nugget.

- Register with Colin Buck's postcard index, which reunites postcards with their families, website online at: http://members.aol.com/cbuck785/postcardindex.htm. He's found several for me.

- Contact the local village historian and/or local history society who will know what is available but unknown outside the area.

- Join the local family history society whose journal will apprise you of recent discoveries.

- Advertise in the local paper for such diaries and letters.

- Don't forget to look for collections of old postcards in your family; see later section under *photographs.*

- Contact the local solicitors to see what they have stored in their basement, (and encourage them to deposit material with the local archives).

- On the FHLC diaries and letters can be found with various searches
  - SURNAME SEARCH
  - TITLE SEARCH with place and diary/diaries
  - PLACE SEARCH under COUNTRY, COUNTY or TOWN using subheadings of BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY or SOCIAL LIFE & CUSTOMS

- A great number of diaries have been deposited in the British Library.

- The County Record Societies may have lists such as the *Checklist of Unpublished Diaries by Londoners and Visitors* (Creaton), which is a guide to and bibliography of little-used sources for the social history of London from collections world-wide.

DIRECTORIES

Trade and commercial directories are important sources of personal, commercial, mercantile and political information in a similar fashion to the *yellow pages* of today. They were produced in both towns and rural areas in Victorian and Edwardian England, and in a few places from the late 17th century. They are certainly the most accessible sources of community information and are at their best from about 1840 to 1940. After WWII directories tended to be published only for urban areas.

History of Directories

The earliest directories, which were for single cities, are listed in chart 10. The London Directory was taken over by *Kent* who published a new revision each year until 1771.

Chart 10: Early Directories

DATE	PUBLISHER	COVERAGE
1677	Samuel Lee	City of London merchants
1734	Brown & Kent	London Directory
1763	Sketchley	Birmingham
1772	Raffald	Manchester
1774	Sketchley	Sheffield

In the late 18th century attempts were made to issue directories covering wider areas, for example William Bailey's *Northern Directory* (1781-1787) and John Wilkes *The Universal British Directory* (1790-1799 in 5 volumes).

These were later discontinued as it was found that a detailed local directory was of more value and thus sold better.

Several publishers produced a national series of such local directories, the first being James *Pigot* from 1814-1853. His business was taken over by Francis *Kelly* who had started with a London directory in 1799 and had expanded into southern England in 1845. He now had a national series and this became the most popular directory, lasting until 1939.

The series of *Post Office Directories* started in 1800 but from 1837 were published by Frederick *Kelly* and his successors. The last directories were published in 1992.

The *Universal British Directory* covered most large towns in Britain and is not the easiest to use, but contains much information not obtainable elsewhere and is the earliest national one. *Holden's Annual Directory*, from 1816, gives information for 480 towns in Britain.

Even more useful for the detail and illustrations that they offer on individual businesses are the dozens of late 19th century *Progress, Commerce* and kindred publications noted in two articles by Titford (2002).

There were several other publishers, most of whom did not survive very long, exceptions being William *White* (Hey) and Hutchings & Crowsley's *Buff Books* of individual London suburbs from 1861 (Harvey).

Other compilers include Andrews, Axon, Banck, Barrett, Drake, Gore, Green, Harrod, Lowndes, Melville, Pike, Robson, Simpson, Slater, Stapleton, Tunnicliff, and Underhill and many others.

Coverage varied from one city and its suburbs to one or more counties and bibliographies of directories have been written by Atkins, Norton, and Shaw & Tipper. West (1983) gives a detailed discussion of urban directories.

Contents Useful for Family History

Everything in them has potential! Early directories were simple alphabetical lists of tradesmen plying each trade, and details of coaches, carriers and postal services. The 19th century publications contained a much greater variety of information and formatting, for example the 1846 Post Office London Directory had Official, Commercial, Court, Parliamentary and Postal sections and a street map. Mills, and West (1982) have provided valuable sources for understanding rural directories, and both recommend the work of Shaw et al. regarding usage of urban directories.

Excerpts from three formats of directories are shown in charts 11-13:

Chart 11: 1846 Post Office London Directory Commercial Section (Alphabetical)

Tomlinson, Chasbricklayer, 6 Laura Place, Kensington
Tomlinson, James, wholesale laceman, 3 Pancras Lane [City]
Tompkins, coal & potato dealer, 25 High St., Camden Town
Toms, Robert, tripeman, 146 Edgeware Road, Marylebone
Tomsey, Mary (Mrs), lodging house, 13 Arundel St., Strand
Tonks & Taylor, ladies school, Bridge Road, Battersea
Tookey, Wm, undertaker & parish clerk, 48 High St., Marylebone
Topham, William, barrister, 7 Figtree Court, Temple
Topper, Samuel, hoop bender, 27 White Street, Borough
Topping, Charles M., preparer of microscope objects, 1 York Place, Pentonville Road
Torond, Henry, pattern drawer & designer for every description of needlework, 1 Providence Row, Finsbury Square
Tottie, Charles & Son, merchants, 2 Crosby Square
Tottie, Charles, consul general for Sweden & Norway, 2 Crosby Square
Tovey, Jane (Miss), milliner & dressmaker, 81 Albany Street
Tow, John, lunatic asylum, Battersea
Towell, Henry, horse slaughterer, 1 Bowling St., Clerkenwell

Chart 12: Topographical Directory (Kelly's 1894-5)

Rutland Terrace	
4	JACKSON, Charles
3	NORRIS, William
2	GOODFELLOW, John
	PIGOTT, F.O. undertaker (Osborne House)
...here is Osborne Road	
Market Place	
11	GILL, Richard Silvanus, baker & confectioner
10	SIMKINS, G.J., coffee rooms
9	MATTERFACE, John, stationer & newsagent
8	HARRISON, T. H. tobacconist
7	DICKSON & HEAD, lead & glass merchants

Chart 13: Rural Directory for Wilmslow Area Cheshire (Pigot's 1834)

POST OFFICE, Wilmslow	Joseph Dean, Post Master
ACADEMIES & SCHOOLS	
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Wilmslow	John Taylor, master
PARRY, John, Handforth	
SUTHERLAND, James Rose (classical), Wilmslow	
BOOT & SHOE MAKERS	
HEMSHALL, John, Wilmslow	
YARWOOD, Samuel, Wilmslow	
PLUMBERS & GLAZIERS	
ANTROBUS, Elizabeth, Wilmslow	
BLOWER, William, Wilmslow	

It is best to consult several different directories as no one company lists all the types of information. There could be descriptions of:

- History and topography of the settlement.
- Geology, nature of the soil, chief crops.
- Chief industries and recent economic developments.
- Land ownership & tenures.
- Parish and ward boundaries in relation to street numbers in cities.
- Arrangement of parishes in pre-1860 rural directories (except Kelly's) was by the old county subdivisions of hundreds, sokes, wapentakes, lathes and rapes. Descriptions of these divisions were included.
- After about 1860 there was increasing use of the alphabetical arrangement pioneered by Kelly but the index will still be needed for tiny villages and hamlets.
- One or more large scale maps or town plans.
- Illustrations of various kinds.
- Market and fair days.

- Transportation facilities, depots or staging posts, and schedules. Your ancestors will have used these in their daily lives.
  - Carriers.
  - Stage coaches, horse-drawn omnibuses, and motor buses from 1920s and 1930s.
  - Train services from 1830s.
  - Vehicles that met trains, usually provided by nearby inns.
  - Postal services and mail coaches, including other services provided by post offices in England: money orders (1850s), savings bank (1870s), telegraph (1880s), telephone (at least 1920s) and payment of old-age pensions (just before WWI).
  - Marine, river and canal vessels, routes, wharves & quays.
  - Emigration agents.
  - Newspaper offices, thus you can find out what was published at certain dates.

There could be lists of all kinds of persons and institutions which had an impact on everyday life:

- *Professionals, business, farmers, tradesmen and craftsmen* under their different occupations usually give type of trade and addresses, most useful for finding people in the census, and distinguishing between two of the same name in civil registration. Successful professionals may have had a country residence as well as 'living over the shop' in the city. Shaw (quoted by Camp 1999) did a comparison of 1871 census and directory entries

and found that 98% of Exeter's main street households, and 75% of the smaller street ones, appeared in the directory.

- *Principal residents and officials,* for example in the *court guides* of the fashionable districts in London (the first being *Boyle's* in 1792), and the *gentry and their seats* in the country.

- Some directories are arranged to show the residents *street-by-street.* This is most useful to compare with a contemporary large scale map to find the nature of your ancestor's surroundings. Observation of the names of neighbours, employers, ministers and landowners can often resolve the nature of the relationship of a witness on a family document. A topographical directory can also be used as a substitute for a missing nominal census return, at least as far as the head of the family is concerned, confirming where they resided. Similarly such directories are useful before or after available census returns.

- *Administration addresses and names of officers.*
  - Parliament.
  - County Officials including justices of the peace.
  - Mayors and Aldermen, and later town and rural district councils.
  - Manors.
  - Courts including assizes, quarter and petty sessions venues and dates.
  - Police.
  - Customs & Excise.

- Agents for land owners, giving an entrée into estate records; also head gardeners, bailiffs and gamekeepers of estates.
- Registrars of birth, marriage and death.
- Urban and rural sanitary authorities.

- *Institutions* such as hospitals, asylums, workhouses, prisons, schools, and armed forces establishments with addresses and names of officials.

- *Business institutions* such as banks and fire insurance offices with addresses and names of officials.

- *Church and chapel* addresses and officials, thus you can find out which denominational buildings existed at a given date and who the ministers were. If your relatives can't be found in the Established Church but they lived opposite the Baptist Chapel, where might their children have gone to Sunday School and their births be noted?

- *Hotels, inns, public houses* and some named *beer houses.*

- Larger *farms.*

- *Undertakers and burial grounds.*

- *Law offices.*

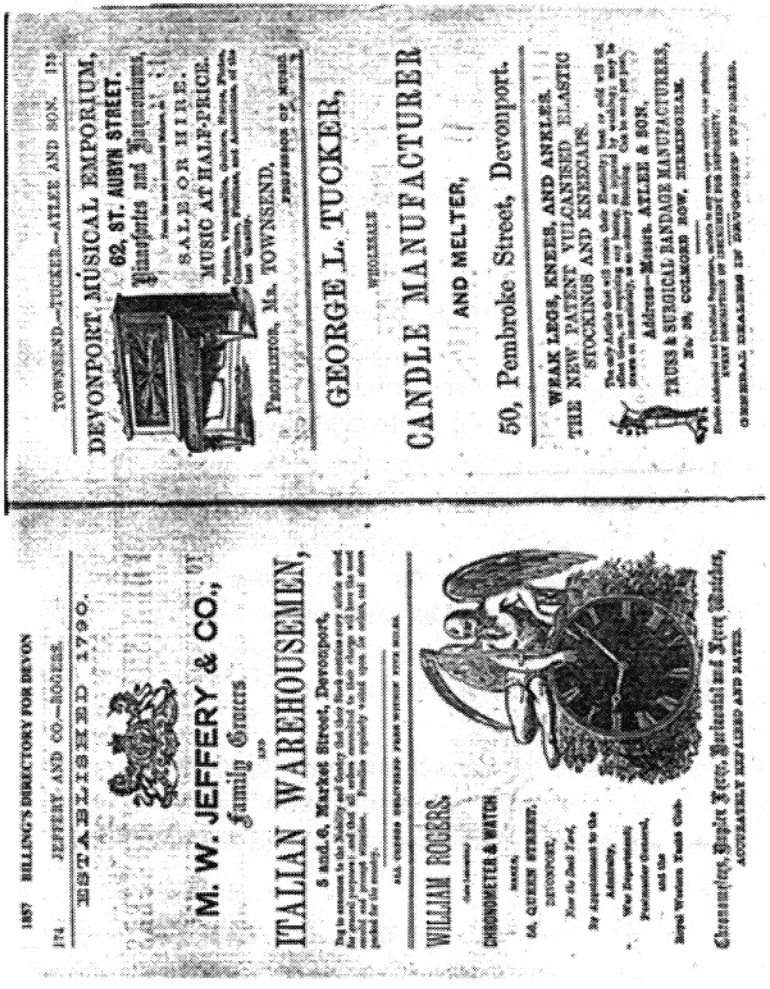
- *Fraternal and political societies or lodges.*

- *Library, scientific and agricultural societies.*
- *Local employers, employment offices* and other businesses.
- *Friendly* and *Co-operative societies*.
- *Charitable institutions* and benevolent societies.
- Lists of principal *foreign merchants* in Europe.

Then there will be paid *advertisements,* often with drawings of the businesses themselves or articles for sale (1857 examples from Billing's Directory for Devon in chart 14).

Thus one can see that *the value of a directory to a family historian is by no means contingent upon an ancestor's appearing in it!* (Thomson).

Chart 14:
Adverts from Billings 1857 Devon Directory



Cautions

- Directories do not list employees such as journeymen, labourers, domestic servants and factory workers, let alone their wives! However, there were far more home-based businesses in former times, each tradesman having his own little workshop-cum-retail outlet.

- No one directory is comprehensive.

- The information was slightly out-date (even a year or more), by the time of publication.

- Dual occupations were common especially in rural areas and these are not always obvious from either census or directories. Only the main one, or that in season when the enumerator visited, may have been given. Commonly a craft was combined with farming; a carpenter and joiner may have made coffins and also acted as undertaker; or a man listed as a carrier may have also sold coal and animal feed. Mills discusses this subject in detail.

- Do not ignore the former administrative jurisdictions as these frequently determine how the documents were organized, and thus where and how they may be accessed today.

Specialised Directories

Specialised directories for various professions, services and trades also exist and have been covered in the author's three books on *Researching Occupations*. A number of 18th century directories of various kinds from the British Library and elsewhere have been digitised by Thomson Gale and were available as a demonstration online in May 2004.

A similar publication, popular from the 17th century onwards, was the annual *almanac*—essentially a calendar and mini encyclopaedia. This was a mix of information on markets, fairs, roads, posts, farming advice, historical & scientific knowledge, charities, religious and political commentary, astrological predictions and sensational news (Hey). Local almanacs typically contained some directory-type information as well, particularly the listings of trades, officials and institutions. The Society of Genealogists has a good collection (Newington-Irving) and Hardy has written about their contents.

The principal almanacs with their overall date ranges, as given by Hardy, are:

- *Almanach de Gotha* (1763-2004) especially for European royal lines.
- *Angliae Notitia* (1674-1723).
- *Boyle's Court Guide* (1808-1885).
- *East India Register* (1803-1857).

- *Gentlemans & Citizens Almanack* (1740-1792).
- *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes* (1880-1968).
- *Magnae Notitia* (1737-1755).
- *Royal Kalendar* (1769-1886).
- *Treble Almanack* (1793-1846).
- *Whitaker's Almanac* (from 1903).

There is also overlap with gazetteers in the treatment of places, institutions and services, (but not individuals), and this genre is considered in detail in *Researching English Land Records.*

Telephone Books

Bell patented his telephone in 1876 and Edison in 1877 and the first London telephone directory was published in 1880 but this contained few private subscribers, most of whom would also appear in the *court section* of the Post Office directory. By the beginning of the Great War (WWI) many upper middle class not in the *court section* had telephones. There was a great decline in the publishing of traditional directories after WWII and phone books replaced them as an alphabetical finding aid and online indexes are now commonplace (see http://www.infobel.com/teldir/).

Finding Directories

Archive & Library Holdings

Archives, reference and local history libraries usually carry long runs for their own areas and the bigger repositories have more widespread coverage. They can be contacted by post or E-mail for look-ups. As an example, Bath reference library has an almost continuous line of directories from 1837. In London the Guildhall Library (Harvey), Society of Genealogists (Newington-Irving), and the British Library (catalogue at http://blpc.bl.uk) all have extensive collections. University libraries have eclectic collections depending on the nature of research conducted there and private donations; holdings of 24 major research universities, as well as the National Libraries of Wales and Scotland, are listed at http://copac.ac.uk. Your local FHS probably has some print editions and possibly some CD collections.

Facsimile Editions

The originals being somewhat rare and pricey there has been a good market for facsimile editions of 19th century directories, for example in the 1990s Winton produced many including:

1830 Pigot's Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset & Wiltshire
1830 Pigot's Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire & Northamptonshire
1830 Pigot's Norfolk & Suffolk
1839 Pigot's Essex, Herts & Middlesex
1839 Pigot's Kent, Surrey & Sussex
1839 Pigot's London & Suburbs
1846 Post Office London (W. Kelly)

FHLC

Much has been filmed or fiched from major collections such as the Guildhall Library and there are sections in the FHLC PLACE SEARCH for;

- DIRECTORIES
- DIRECTORIES – BIBLIOGRAPHY
- DIRECTORIES – HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC
- DIRECTORIES – INDEXES
- DIRECTORIES – INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS

at the country, county and town levels. In many cases several from the same area have been sensibly arranged on one microfilm.

Electronic Versions

The University of Leicester is creating a digital library of local and trade directories 1750-1920 for England & Wales at: www.historicaldirectories.org, reviewed by Herbert. Hundreds are already online and searches can be done by name, address and occupation. They state:

> *"The main considerations in selecting directories for digitisation were to achieve national coverage and also to integrate material from different institutions as a coherent online collection. National coverage has been provided for three date bands: the 1850s, 1890s, and 1910-1920, with one digitised directory from each period selected for each county and main county town."*

This is a phenomenal resource funded by the National Lottery, the site and all searches and document downloads are free. They don't have everything, though, and others can be found at other sites such as:

- Sue O'Neill's searchable *Trade Directory Index* which covers several Pigot's directories for 1830 and Slater's directory of Co Durham for 1854.

- *Direct Resources* has provided surname indexes to trade directories of 40 counties around 1848.

Huge collections are available from ArchiveCD books at: http://www.rod-neep.co.uk, including the Universal Directory 1791

Finding Telephone Books

British Telecom Museum holds an almost complete collection but sadly closed to the public in 1997. Similarly there used to be a *Historical Telephone Directory Library* in London but this seems to exist no longer. Wouldn't it be nice if they digitized the lot and put them online! Other collections are available at Guildhall Library, London and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the FHL has a few telephone books from many countries and some have been filmed. Local history libraries and archives should be consulted for their holdings. David & Charles have reprinted some early Victorian phone directories (1884-5) and these can be found in libraries or at auction (some were found recently at: www.johntownsend.demon.co.uk).

Tracking Families in Directories

Consultation of a long run of directories is preferable as it is then possible to ascertain when a business started, its address and any name changes over the years, removal to another location and its disappearance. When the name of the proprietor is first given then one can follow up with records of his training or freedom of the city, and on disappearance of the name look for emigration or death and probate. When a business changes its name, it is wise to investigate whether this is because a widow remarried, or it has been inherited by a son-in-law. Searching a series of directories is particularly useful for dating photographs having a studio address, because studios may not have stayed in business very long at any one location. The study of a series of directories can help us better understand our ancestors' lives as we recognize the urban changes, industrial developments, population movements, appearance and disappearance of congregations and so forth that would have had a profound impact on them (Thomson).

The items shown in charts 15 and 16 show the value of finding as many as possible of these old directories plus subscription lists, alumni lists etc. in order to follow the family. West's *Village Records*, dealing with Chaddesley Corbett in Worcestershire, is a superb affirmation of this principle. On a related topic, if you have the name of a country house but don't know where it is located try consulting a contemporary gazetteer (your FHC will have at least Lewis 1831, Wilson 1870 and Bartholomew 1952 on fiches) or Webb's *Index of English Country Houses.*

Chart 15: Jupp Family in 18th Century London Directories

1776 A List of the Liverymen of London with their Places of Abode, Collected from the last Poll for Chamberlain.		
Red Lyon Street, Clerkenwell		
JUPP, Richard	Carpenter['s Company]	
1789 List of those Members of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies who stood as qualified Voters on the Company's Books the 14th April 1789		
Mr. Richard JUPP (2 votes)	King's Road, Bedford Row	
1789 Andrewe's New London Directory [Film 0950,412]		
JUPP, William	Surveyor	No 11 Clements Lane
1789 Lowndes London Directory [Film 0950,412]		
JUPP, Richard	Surveyor	6 King's Road, Gray's Inn Lane
JUPP, William	Surveyor	Clement's Lane, Lombard Street
1790 Lowndes London Directory [Film 0950,412]		
JUPP, Richard	Surveyor	6 King's Road, Gray's Inn Lane
1790 List of Patrons of the Anniversary of the Charity Schools		
Mr. Richard JUPP	King's Road	
1796 A List of the Livery of London alphabetically arranged with their respective Companies & Places of Abode; taken from Poll-Books of Last Election & from Lists of Different Companies.		
JUPP, Richard	Carpenter ['s Co]	King's Road, Bedford Row
JUPP, Richard Webb	Carpenter ['s Company]	New Ormond Street
1800 **Browne's General Law List for the Year 1800** [Includes businesses of use to lawyers, such as Company Halls & officials, & coffee houses] Carpenters Hall, London Wall, 1st Tues. Clerk *Mr. Richard Webb JUPP*, Attorney, at the Hall.		

Chart 16: Topping Family in 18th Century London Directories

1707-1712 A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge	
Timothy TOPPING	Admitted to St. Peter's, Westminster 1707 Elected to Christ Church, Cambridge 1712

1759 **Kent's Directory [of London, Westminster & Southwark]**	
Topping, Timothy	Seedsman, London Bridge
Topping, Charles	Seedsman, Leadenhall Street

1760 **Hitch & Hawes** **A Complete Guide to All Persons who have any trade or concern with the City of London and parts adjacent**	
Topping, Timothy	London Bridge
Topping, Charles	Leadenhall Street

1763 **Kent's Directory [of London, Westminster & Southwark]**	
Topping, Timothy	Seedsman, London Bridge
Topping, Charles	Seedsman, Leadenhall Street
1765 The Court & City Kalendar or Gentleman's Register	
The Common Council of London	
Bridge Ward 15	*Timothy TOPPING*

1790 Wakefield's Merchant & Tradesman's General Directory for London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark and Twenty-two Miles Circular from St. Paul's		
NAME	**TRADE**	**ADDRESS**
TOPPING, Timothy	Wharfinger	Topping's Wharf, Tooley St.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are a type of periodical (or serial) usually differentiated from magazines by differences in format and use. There is scarcely a person alive today who has not featured in a write-up, perhaps also a picture, in a newspaper. In the last half of the 19th century a great many of our ancestors would have likewise been 'in the papers', but progressively fewer before that. People have always looked to newspapers to inform them about the latest political, economic and social issues, as well as local events, services and gossip. Newspapers are the largest untapped source of contemporary information available to genealogists and nothing else evokes the atmosphere of a 19th century town as much as its local newspaper. Their sheer volume as well as accessibility issues have made them intimidating in the past, but that is slowly changing with the efforts of volunteer transcribers and indexers, microfilming, digitization and electronic search facilities.

History of Newspapers

The earliest English newspapers appeared in London in the 1620s but publication was sporadic, and limited to a single folded sheet. They contained mostly news from abroad and thus appealed only to merchants and those rich enough to travel. During the Civil War (1642-1651) the need for news of domestic political events was supplied by a proliferation of news sheets, newsbooks, and pamphlets, causing Cromwell to restrict them by licensing from 1655.

This suppression of newspapers lasted until 1693 during the more tolerant time of William III.

The government's official newspaper commenced publication in 1665 as *The Oxford Gazette*, but two years later changed its name to *The London Gazette* under which it still continues. All the official announcements, church, civil and armed service appointments, grants of peerages and medals, naturalizations, changes of name, bankruptcies and business liquidations are here. The London Gazette started publication twice weekly, and then each weekday to date. Both the Guildhall Library and British Library have complete sets, but the FHL has only a few issues on film and nine extracts for particular purposes.

On the web http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk gives access to the current London Gazette and the companion Edinburgh Gazette and Belfast Gazette; a searchable archive is being added, so far covering the two world wars and 20th century honours. A site having a number of scanned historic newspaper items, including the Great Fire of London in 1666 in the London Gazette is at:
www.adelpha.com/~davidco/History/histinde.htm

The first provincial newspapers commenced in the late 17th century and included *Berrow's Worcester Journal* from 1690 (see: www.berrowsjournal.co.uk), and the *Stamford Mercury* from 1695 which is indexed 1800-1899 at http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk and which the Lincolnshire Archives are currently digitising. The provincial papers were typically weeklies; the first

London daily was *The Daily Courant* from 1702. Early provincials included the *Norwich Post* (1701), Bristol's *Post Boy* (1704), Exeter's *Post Man* (1704), the *Newcastle Gazette* (1710), the *York Courant* (1715), Plymouth's *Weekly Journal* (1718) and the *Liverpool Advertiser* (1756). One should note that the names of newspapers often changed over time because of re-organization, changes in circulation and mergers.

Other important early London newspapers included:

- *The London Daily Post and General Advertiser* (later *The Public Advertiser*) 1734-1794.
- *The Daily Universal Register* of 1785 renamed *The Times* in 1788 and still the leading national daily.
- *The London Evening Post* 1727-1813.
- *The Observer*, a Sunday paper founded in 1791 and still going strong nation wide.
- *Illustrated London News (ILN)*, founded 1842, was the first weekly to use illustrations which it did superbly using wood engravings, then lithographs, and all the further developments in pictorial journalism. The title belies the fact that it had comprehensive coverage of provincial events as well. Cole has some snippets from 1842 (Paris fashions) and 1847 (starvation in various parts of England, Wales and Ireland). The 150th anniversary issue has an excellent history of the ILN and the picture collection, described by Hart, is online at http://www.ilnpictures.co.uk/ILNPictureLibrary
- *The Daily Telegraph* is one of the oldest surviving national papers, first published in 1855.

Early papers were very slim compared to modern ones, but the number of titles proliferated in response to growing demand from the literate. Forty thousand individual copies were being read each week in London alone. The government thought this a convenient source of tax revenue and introduced a *Stamp Duty* of one penny (1d) per whole sheet and a half-penny (½d) for a half-sheet from 1712. (One whole sheet was folded to make a four-page newspaper). These taxes were increased five times between 1756 and 1815 with the result that only the literate *and* affluent could buy newspapers. This situation changed when the Stamp Duty was reduced in 1836 and finally abolished in 1855 resulting in a huge increase in provincial titles.

Until the railways came in the 1830s and 1840s communication was slow and provincial papers mostly contained out-of-date material lifted from London papers. Speedy rail communication enabled the London papers to become national ones, and this in turn fueled a need for local news supplied by provincial papers. Another factor contributing to the increase in numbers of titles and circulation was the use of cheaper wood-pulp paper, instead of the high rag content which does not acidify and turn brown; but the old nickname *rag* for a newspaper remains. Other factors were improvements in type-setting and printing machinery; increased revenues from advertising; and the gradual increase in education. The *Press Association,* founded in 1868 to collect and disseminate information by telegraph, resulted in more useful information from this time about localities and individuals.

A short account of the history of newspapers can be found in Wood, and McLaughlin, Chapman and Herber all make interesting reading. The British Library site *Collect Britain* at http://www.collectbritain.co.uk has a growing, eclectic mix of images including maps, illustrations, sound recordings and newspapers. A good one to get to know.

Contents of Newspapers

Vital Events in Newspapers

The upper classes were the first to have vital events noted from the late 18th century since inserts had to be paid for. Ordinary folk would not be included until the late 19th century unless there was something unusual, for example some physical deformity, a great disparity in age of marriage partners, or unusual cause or extreme age at death. By the late 19th and 20th centuries even some of the poor managed a death announcement for a senior family member. The vital events notices are often the first consulted and indexed and may give all the NDP (names, dates, places) or at least clues to them, and photographs may be included in more recent times. There will be announcements of births (perhaps with details of the forthcoming baptism), engagements, wedding and divorce reports, notices of death, reports of funerals (often incredibly detailed), inquests, obituaries and annual *in memoria.* Many of these newspapers items will give names of relatives and their addresses, as well as occupational and social connections. Prior to WWI it was common for a bride's *fortune (dowry)* to be announced with the engagement or wedding notice, and the latter could name everyone

who attended. Sometimes reports for siblings or cousins contain the nugget of information that you need such as the fact that your ancestor was widowed, or had emigrated within the last month. Some examples are given in chart 17.

Chart 17:
Examples of Vital Events from Newspapers

The Gentleman's Magazine 3 June 1736
Mrs Deakins, at Dartford, Kent.
She had lost the Use of her Limbs for some Time and was advis'd to be Sweated in a Horse-Dunghill, where she continued 2 Hours and a half but fainting was taken out Dead.

The *General Advertiser* dated Wednesday May 29, 1745
Yesterday Morning Mr. Roberts, an eminent Tobacconist in Bishopsgate Street, was married to Miss Johnson of Hackney, a beautiful young lady, with 5000l Fortune. [i.e. £5,000].

Tunstead, Norfolk parish registers contains the marriage of parishioners Robert Goose singleman and Mary Pyle widow on 3 Nov 1828 following banns. There is nothing remarkable about the register entry, but the
***Norfolk Chronicle* for Saturday 22 Nov 1828** remarks:
A Chelsea Pensioner, living at Tunstead, was married to a widow on the 3d instant, early the same morning the parties, accompanied by three witnesses, repaired to a crossways in the road, a short distance from the village, where the intended bride crossed the road in puris naturalibus [in her birthday suit], *and was received on the opposite side by the bride groom, who entertains an idea that by the due performance of this ceremony, he is discharged from all liability of paying the debts of the former husband.*

→ **Continued from the last page**

The Times 27 Jan 1983 OBITUARY
MR. V.W.C. JUPP
Mr. V.W.C. Jupp, the Sussex, Northamptonshire and England cricketer, died on Saturday at the age of 69.
Vallance William Crisp Jupp was born at Burgess Hill, in Sussex, and was educated privately and at St. John's School, Burgess Hill. In his last year of school he had a batting average of over a hundred and the fact, having been brought to the attention of the Sussex county committee, he was asked to play for the club and ground in 1911. He played regularly for Sussex until on the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Engineers, and served in France, Salonika and Palestine. In 1921 he took over the secretaryship of Northamptonshire, and having qualified by residence, he played from then on for that county until he finally retired in 1938.
In his day he was the best all-round amateur in first-class cricket. As a batsman he mingled enterprise with caution, using each at the appropriate time, and he was particularly well worth watching against fast bowling. His own bowling was pacy in his early days, but he settled down to slow-medium with a pronounced spin. He fielded brilliantly at cover point.
In several seasons he made 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets. He played in test matches against South Africa, Australia and the West Indies.

Lifetime Events in Newspapers

All kinds of ancestral items occur in newspapers, for example news about professions, trades, appointments and promotions within organizations, honours from government, societies and organizations, scholarships, bankruptcy, works outings and business gatherings can all illuminate individual careers: some examples are given in chart 18.

Chart 18: Trade and Career Items from Newspapers

The Times 27 Jan 1983 Auction
Robert Jupe table fetches £35,000

Robert Jupe is the new name to conjure with in the Victorian furniture market; one of his patent extending dining tables sold for £35,000 at Christie's South Kensington, yesterday. The estimate on it was £10,000 to £15,000. .....
The handsome mahogany table is supported on a single pedestal column, which stands on a shaped platform, which in turn stands on paw feet. The curiosity lies in the construction of the circular top, which revolves to incorporate eight leaves and can be used at three different sizes, for a diameter of 66in, 82in and 98 in.
Robert Jupe patented his invention in 1835 and his tables have been popular with collectors for some time. .....

The *General Advertiser* dated Wednesday May 29, 1745
Whitehall, May 28. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace John Duke of Bedford to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford.
The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. In the room of Sir John Eyles, Bart. Deceased, the Office of Post-Master General.

***London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer* 1768**
Richard Rochford Mervyn, Esq; is appointed lieut. col. of the 39th regiment and William Fleming, Esq; major of the 64th – Anthony Todd, Esq; secretary to the post office – Rt. Hon Richard Rigby, a vice-treasurer of Ireland – Mr. Richard Jupp, is chosen surveyor of the East India company.

The Times 1 Nov 1797
On Friday last, the Merchant Taylor's Company appointed Mr. WILLIAM JUPP, their Surveyor, in the room of his Uncle, RICHARD JUPP, Esq. Who has resigned.

The *General Advertiser* dated Wednesday May 29, 1745
BANKRUPTS
John Langdon, of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Hard Wareman and Chapman.
John Itatt, of Great Queen Street, in the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Coachmaker.
William Cockayne, late of Hatton Garden in the County of Middlesex, and now of the Parish of St. James, in the said County of Middlesex, Merchant.

Newspapers report family who have moved away, for example a son marrying across the country, or dying in the Crimea, or perhaps a daughter and her husband having children in Australia, or in my family (chart 19 even being deported!

Chart 19: News of an Uncle's Deportation!

The Evening News and Star *21 Feb 1961*

BRITON JAILED & DEPORTED FOR 'INSULTING' NKRUMAH

After being held in custody for nearly three days in an Accra jail, a 43-year-old Englishman, Mr. Ernest Leslie Thom, arrived back in Britain today on a Ghana Government deportation order. He was accused of insulting President Nkrumah by tearing up a photograph of him.

Mr. Thom, married only four months ago to a 24-year-old English girl who is following him home in a few days' time, has spent nearly six years in Ghana as a representative for a local import firm. He said: "I was sitting calmly in the bar of Accra's Ringway Hotel discussing general politics with a friend. We weren't even talking about local conditions. Then a copy of 'Voice of Africa' a local propaganda magazine, was put into my hands. Someone was distributing them to everyone in the bar. I did not look at it. But to emphasize something I was saying I tore it in two and put it on a shelf under the bar."

A few minutes later a Ghanaian approached Mr. Thom to ask him for his copy of the scarlet covered broadsheet carrying its silhouette of the President's head. "I told him quite politely I had torn mine but he could have my friend's. In no time at all I was surrounded by a crowd of shouting Ghanaians who accused me of tearing up Nkrumah's photograph. One of them slapped my face and knocked a cigarette out of my mouth."

Mr. Thom said that he was bundled into a police car the next morning & accused before the chief of police of tearing the photograph. He was taken to the airport. There, Mr. Edusel, the Transport Minister told a police driver: "Take him back to the police station and beat him up. We don't want these gutter sweeper Englishmen here. This is a black man's country."

Mr. Thom said that when his wife burst into tears, Mr. Edusel told her:" If you don't shut up I'll have you beaten up too." He spent another night at the police station & despite the threats, was well treated. From London airport he was driving to Sidcup to visit one of his two children in England, a 20-year-old daughter by his first marriage.

The Times index has produced letters to the editor from numerous Jupps on subjects as diverse as Christian teaching in schools (W. Theodore Jupp 1913) and the longevity of butterflies (Bertram E. Jupp 1885) giving me a great deal of insight into their interests and beliefs.

Social duties and participation in such events as garden fetes, Sunday school outings and concerts will be recorded and hobbies such as gardening can be found in horticultural shows and agricultural competitions. A relative's interests in sports like cricket, tennis, football, or darts can be detailed in the local press, as in chart 20.

Chart 20: A Cricketing Relative

The Times 23 May 1928 Sports
KENT'S FIRST VICTORY
BRILLIANT BATTING BY V.W.C. JUPP
Kent gained their first victory of the season yesterday, when they beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and 69 runs. For the greater part of the day the home team were engaged in an uphill struggle, but although V.W.C. Jupp played brilliantly in an innings of 107 Northamptonshire were dismissed in their second innings for 233. [The scorecard indicates that in the first innings Jupp was the 4th batsman and was stumped by Ames off a ball by Woolley; in the second he was not out for 107

There will be much detail if you have the good fortune to have an ancestor engaged in criminal activities, or in witnessing or prosecuting them. Four examples are given in chart 21.

Chart 21: Newspaper Crime Reports

Kentish Post ***Notice Offering Reward for Killer***
Custom House, London 29 December 1740

Whereas on the 26th Instant, Thomas Carswell and William Gery, Riding Officers of the Customs belonging to the Port of Rye in Sussex, upon their Duty, with the Assistance of another Man & 4 Dragoons, seized in a Barn in the Parish of Salehurst, upwards of 80 Bags, containing about Two Thousand Weight of Tea; & as they were carrying the same in a Waggon to the Custom House at Hastings, were attack'd at a place call'd Hurst Green, in the said parish of Salehurst, by a resolute Gang of about 40 Men, armed with Blunderbusses & other offensive Weapons, who fired at the said Officers & their Assistants, killed the said Carswell, wounded 2 of the Dragoons, & rescued & carried away the said Tea. The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, in order to bring the Offenders to Justice, do hereby give Notice, that whoever shall apprehend or take any of the Offenders concerned in opposing the Officers & rescuing the Goods, will be entituled to a Reward of £50 for each Offender, which will be paid upon Conviction pursuant to an Act passed in the 9th Year of his present Majesty's Reign.

The said Commissioners do further give Notice, that pursuant to a Provision made in the same Act, If any of the said Offender or Offenders, shall, within three Months, after such his, her or their Offence committed, & before his, her or their Conviction, discover two or more of his, her or their Accomplices therein, to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise respectively, so as they or two of them at least be convicted of such Offence, the Offender or offenders so discovering, will be entituled to the Sum of £50 for every such Offender so discovered or convicted, as a Reward for such his, her or their Discovery: And every such Person so discovering, will be clearly acquitted & discharged of such his, her or their Offence. And as a further Encouragement for discovering & apprehending the said Offenders, the said Commissioners do hereby promise the further Reward of £50 to such Person or Persons who shall discover & apprehend any of the said Offenders, to be paid upon their Conviction, except the Person who actually killed the said Carswell.

Signed by Order of the Commissioners Of His Majesty's Customs
CHA. CARKESSE, Secretary

The *General Advertiser* dated Wednesday May 29, 1745
On Monday Night last as one Mr. Magrath was going through Channel Row, he was surrounded by several Ruffians, who robb'd him of what Money he had in his Pockets, and us'd him in a very barbarous manner.
Yesterday one Sarah Davies, an old Offender, was committed to Newgate, by Sir Thomas De Veil, for Shoplifting.
Tomorrow the Sessions will begin at the Old Bailey.

The Times 27 Sep 1836
UNION HALL. Yesterday, Susannah Hill, a girl of 13 years old, was brought before Mr. Traill, on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewellery and plate, the property of the Misses Fothergill, of Hatton Garden; and Alfred Hill, the brother of the female prisoner, was charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. [5 long paragraphs of details]

The Times 23 Jan 1935
PILLION RIDER KILLED
HEAD-ON COLLISION WITH CAR
MR. V.W.C. JUPP CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER
Vallance William Crisp Jupp of Three Ways, Brixworth, the England and Northamptonshire cricketer, appeared at Northampton Divisional Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of manslaughter of Wilfred Denis Moisey, at Pitsford, on January 12.
Mr. H.W. Williams, prosecuting, said that the charge arose out of a collision between a motorcar and a motorcycle shortly before midnight. ……..

National Events in Newspapers

Newspapers provide general background news and information, even into the 19th century and often from private letters containing eye-witness accounts of events and conditions originally intended for relatives and friends. Herber cautions that newspapers have always made mistakes because informants were often illiterate and it was difficult for publishers to verify information. If you find an old newspaper retained by the family search it for relevance, one of your kin may have been directly involved in a national event. Even if they weren't there will have been repercussions from wars, epidemics and bad harvests and much more. Many people retain editions for significant events that moved them personally, such as the outbreak or end of war, a coronation, Churchill's funeral etc. Nowadays it is even possible to buy copies of papers for a particular birth date to see what was in the news at the time. An example, from the time of the War of the Austrian Succession, is given in chart 22.

Chart 22: National News in 1745

***General Advertiser* Wednesday May 29, 1745**

- News of shipping arrivals and departures from Deal and London dated May 27
- The progress of the army in Genoa dated May 16.
- News from Jamaica dated Apr 1:

On the 16th past arrived here Vice Admiral Davers, with the Squadron under his Command, as also the Victuallers and Store Ships. Yesterday came Advice, that His Majesty's Ship the Stafford, has taken and carried into Jamaica, two Ships bound from France to St. Domingo.

She has also retaken an English Sloop that the French had taken two Days before, bound from New York to Port Royal, laden with Bread and Flower.

Local Events in Newspapers

At first the provincial newspapers reported only national events, as mentioned above, but this gradually changed during the 19th century until at the end of it they were reporting local activities & concerns in great detail. With speedier communications, & basic literacy for most after 1880, people could read both a national paper and local paper. The former would concentrate on national & international news & commentary. The latter might give a totally different viewpoint on these issues, as well as report events and issues of only local concern such as fires, floods, railway building and enclosure of land, all of which would have impacted your ancestors. Note that although London produced the national newspapers there were many local newspapers in all boroughs within Greater London as well, although they generally started later than those in the provinces.

The upper classes would have come to notice more frequently as they were involved in civic and church affairs, business and social occasions. The lower classes tended to be noted only when indulging in less desirable activities such as poaching, deserting their wives or the army, drunkenness or absconding with money. In every paper there are scores of ordinary, identifiable citizens playing their roles.

There are also the legal notices searching for legatees, disclaimers for debts of a runaway wife or profligate child, bankruptcies, auctions, sales of shops, farms and businesses, reports of meetings of the Board of Guardians (chart 23), highlights of proceedings of the law courts, livestock & produce prices in agricultural

areas, sporting events, scholarship winners, election candidates, military service, donors to charities, arrivals & departures of shipping in ports, and regiments in garrison towns, and visitors lists in spas. West (1983) discusses these many features in great detail.

Chart 23: Workhouse News 1836

The Times ***8 Dec 1836***

ST. GEORGE'S SOUTHWARK

At the meeting of the Guardians of the parish last night, Mr. Jupp in the chair, Mr. Hoole complained, that owing to the negligence of the contractor, and he must say the very reprehensible carelessness of the board, the female pauper inmates had been for several weeks without shoes, and were consequently, in such weather that, obliged to walk with bare feet upon the cold pavement. True, the shoes were there, but they would not fit, and they were also inferior to the sample. Why were they not, therefore, immediately returned to the contractor, and replaced by others that the poor women could put on ? The guardians pretended to be men of justice and humanity, but he would put it to them whether under similar circumstances they would have suffered their wives and daughters to walk barefooted (hear, hear); and yet the poor women in the workhouse were not less entitled to shoes than their own female connexions at home. He hoped the board would forthwith put an end to the cruel postponement. Mr. Robertson, the master, here brought in several pairs of women's shoes, which, on being compared with the sample, appeared rather deficient in size rather than deficient in quality, though some were pronounced 6d-a-pair below the standard. It was at length resolved that a fresh supply be forthwith procured, and that the contractor be ordered to execute his undertaking better on peril of being sued on his bond. Mr. Flitch said he had not yet received any communication from the Poor Law Commissioners on the beer question.

When considering your ancestors' day-to-day affairs certainly start with the local papers, but if the item was sufficiently heroic/disastrous/criminal/gory then try the national papers as well.

There is typically a great difference between the reporting, of say a murder, at a national level where the reporter would be expected to be familiar with the intricacies of the law, and by the local reporter who may not be similarly conversant but will know the family and local particulars.

Finding your ancestors in the papers may also depend upon luck with concurrent events. Just as today, your relatives' events may be eclipsed by major stories such as a war, new taxes or a coronation. On the other hand you may gain a bonanza of local detail if it was a 'slow news day'.

If you find absolutely nothing in the local paper about a known event important in the area, perhaps the paper had an editorial bias favouring one group & tailoring their coverage to their audience.

Newspaper reports are not an original source even though some information may be primary. Since daily newspapers are necessarily produced in a hurry they are prone to inaccuracies; especially in details such as spelling of names.

Advertisements in Newspapers

Seek out advertisements for ancestors who were in trade, property sales, emigration agents & dates of ship sailings, patent medicines, descriptions & illustrations of household articles. Fascinating serendipitous discoveries await us all! Jones has an illustration of the auction notice in the *Sussex Advertiser* 1847 for the sale of smuggler's effects including pistols and blunderbuss that belonged to the infamous Hawkhurst Gang in 1747. Less exciting examples from the *General Advertiser* dated Wednesday May 29, 1745 are shown in chart 24 on the next three pages. A *sale by candle* was one where bidding started as a candle stub was lit and the winning bid was the last one before the candle died.

In 1927 the affluent young man could find the latest motor cars illustrated in the local newspapers, (chart 25), and the ladies could see what was in fashion this season (chart 26).

Chart 24: Advertisements from the General Advertiser Wednesday May 29, 1745

For SALE *by the* CANDLE,
On Wednesday next the 5th of June, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,
At LLOYD's *Coffee-House in* Lombard-Street,

THE INTREPIDE, a French Prize, with 22 Carriage and two Swivel Guns, Burthen 340 Tons, more or less, now lying in the Harbour of *Portsmouth*, 26 Feet Beam, 12 Feet 8 Inches in the Hold, and 5 Feet 2 Inches between Decks.

Inventories to be seen at Capt. *John Owen's* at *Portsmouth*, at the Place of Sale, and of

William *and* Benj. Vaughan, *Brokers*.

To be SOLD *by* AUCTION,
By AARON LAMBE,
On Tuesday the 11th of July, and the following Days, at his Great Auction-Room in Pall-Mall;

THE Houshold Furniture and Effects of PETER REDSHAW, Esq; of *Greenwich*, late a Captain in the West-India Trade. Together with some rich Houshold Furniture, Pictures; fine old China and Japan, of a Person of Distinction, deceased. Consisting of Damask, Needlework, Linen, and other Furnitures, in Beds, Chairs, and Window-Curtains, large Library-Cases, Chests of Drawers, Cloaths-Chests, Desks and Book-Cases, Chairs and Tables, fine old Japan, and curious inlaid Italian Cabinets, Chests, and Screens; very large fine Turkey and other Carpets, Brussels, Tapestry Hangings, Pictures, a Collection of exceeding fine old China both useful and ornamental, some Fire-Arms and Curiosities.

The Whole to be ready for publick View on Friday the 7th of June, to the Time of Sale, which will begin each Day at Eleven of the Clock.

Catalogues to be had the Days of View, at the Place of Sale.

To be Sold by AUCTION,
By ORDER of the ADMINISTRATRIX,
This, and the two following Days,

THE Houshold Furniture, Plate, China, Pictures, Linnen, and Wearing Apparel of Mr. JOHN CHAPPELOW, Linnen-Draper, deceas'd, at his late Dwelling-house opposite *Bow-Church, Cheapside*.

The whole to be view'd the Day to the Time of Sale, which will begin each Day at Eleven o'Clock.

Catalogues to be deliver'd Gratis at the Place of Sale, and at Mr. PRESTAGE's, the End of *Sweeting's-Rents*, near *Conduit-Street*.

JOHN PRESTAGE, *Auctioneer*.

☞ The House to be Lett, being in very good Repair, fit either for a Linnen-Draper or a Mercer.

→ Continued from the last page

On Monday *the* 3*d of* June *will begin*,

A Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifry at Five in the Afternoon.

By WILLIAM SMELLIE, M.D.

At his House the Upper-End of Gerrard-Street, Leicester-Fields.

CHINA-WARE, GLASS, &c.

To be SOLD CHEAP,

At the Three Canisters, the Corner of Fleet street, next the New-Market;

ALL the Stock of China-Ware, Glasses, &c. of B. PAYNE, who is going entirely into the TEA-TRADE, on Commencement of the late Act for Regulating the Duties on Tea.

Note, For Dispatch, the very lowest Price is fix'd on each Particular; without the least Abatement.

This is to acquaint Gentlemen and others,

THAT the same Person late of *Gloucester* in *Gloucestershire*, who has for these 20 Years last past sold Perukes at *St. Sepulchre's* Coffee-house, has got for Sale, a regular Sortment of Bob Perukes, made large, full and fashionable, of two Parts human Hair, one Part Horse, that he will warrant to do as much Service and Credit as those sold for double the Price as will appear by those who are Judges, viz. The fullest White Bobs at 1 l. 15 s. to 2 l. 5 s. The fullest Grizzles from 2 l. 7 s. to 2 l. 8 s. Brown Bobs at 10 s. 6 d.

The Sale to continue this and the three following Days.

Attendance will be given at St. Sepulchre's Coffee-house on Snowhill, if not sold before.

This Day is published, Price 1 s.

YOUNG MAN's REASONS for Marrying an OLD WOMAN. In a Letter to his Friend. To which is added, an Epistle from the OLD LADY to Her GALLANT.

Printed for W. Eckerton, in the Temple-Exchange, in Fleet-street; and George Woodfall, at the King's-Arms, near Craig's-Court, Charing Cross.

NEW MUSICK.

This Day is published, Price 10 s. 6 d.

BELSHAZZAR, an Oratorio, in Score.

Compos'd by Mr. HANDEL.

Printed for John Walsh, in Catherine-Street, in the Strand.

Of whom may be had, just published, compos'd by the same Author, Hercules, Semele, Alexander's Feast, l'Allegro, and Acis and Galatea.

→ Continued from the last page

B U G G S *Destroyed.*

WHEREAS I have for many Years, with Success, made it my Business to destroy those noisome Vermin call'd BUGOS, out of Hospitals, Palaces, and other smaller Buildings, at a reasonable Price, the same being done with a Preparative no Way offensive, without the least Damage either to Bed, Bedding, or Furniture, be the same ever so good; and after I have destroy'd them, if any should happen the following Year to be brought in by People's Cloaths, which is owing to the Quality and Nature of their Houses and in such Case, I promise to cure them gratis; and those that are desirous to agree for any Number of Years, may, at a small yearly Sum, depend on having their Furniture kept entirely clean from them. Therefore, those that are pester'd with them, will be waited upon by sending a Line for that Purpose to me JOHN WILLIAMS, at my House in Drivers-Court, in Old-street, near Golden-Lane.

For Preserving the TEETH, *and Curing the* TOOTH-ACH.

TWO TINCTURES,

Publish'd by Virtue of his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent granted to Thomas Greenhough, *Apothecary, of Snow-Hill, London.*

THE Tincture *for preserving the Teeth*, in a few times using perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, causes them to grow down close and regular to the Teeth, makes the foulest Teeth white and beautiful, preserves them from growing rotten, and keeps such as are decay'd from becoming worse; and in a little Time removes the Cause of an ill-scented Breath, except where the Lungs are ulcerated. Each Bottle of this Tincture is seal'd with *Red* Wax, with these Words, *For preserving the Teeth*, and round them, *By the King's Patent.*

The other for the TOOTH-ACH,

Which gives Ease in a few Minutes, and in a little Time perfectly cures it, even when most violent. Each Bottle of this Tincture is likewise seal'd with *Black* Wax, with these Words, *For Curing the Tooth-Ach* and round them, *By the King's Patent.*

Note, No ill Effects can possibly proceed from either of the above Tinctures, there being nothing of a corrosive Nature in their Composition.

In 1927 the affluent young man could find the latest motor cars illustrated in the local newspapers, (chart 25), and the ladies could see what was in fashion this season (chart 26).

Chart 25: Newspaper Car Advertisement 1927

Chart 26: Advertisement for Ladies' & Children's Clothing 1927

Finding Newspapers

All the major national collections of newspapers and unpublished material on the history of the press are referred to in TNA research guide D123. Researchers should note that the *British Library Newspaper Collection* at *Colindale* in north-west London is the major copyright collection with material from 1620 right up to the present date. They will answer written or E-mail enquiries on individual titles. Collins has written a brief guide to its contents and how to use it in person. The Bodleian Library in Oxford has an excellent collection of English newspapers 1620-1800. Check the local paper and surrounding local ones, as well as county or national papers if your event would have warranted such attention.

Finding What Newspapers Exist

Gurnett surveyed the existing indexes in 1983, as did Chapman in 1996. The most comprehensive are:

- Benn's *Newspaper Press Directory* from 1846; includes current newspapers in each issue. FHLC has only 1949, 1957, 1971 issues.

- *Willing's Press Guide* by a series of publishers from 1874; includes current plus recently discontinued newspapers. FHLC has 1970, 1971, 1985, 1986 issues.

- *Sell's Directory of the World Press* from 1881.

- *The British Museum's Tercentenary Handlist of English & Welsh Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews 1620-1920.* This is not a complete list of British newspapers but only an inventory of the British Library (BL) holdings as of 1920, even in the 1966 reprint. It is arranged chronologically and indexed by title not by place.

- *British Library Newspaper Catalogue* in eight volumes covers 1620-1970, is a major improvement on the above Handlist, and can be searched by title or place. The online version (update due Aug 2004) is at http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/newspapers.

- *A census of British newspapers and periodicals, 1620-1800* by Crane & Kaye (FHL book 942 B3ce).

Two publications which are specifically geared for the family historian and arrange the newspapers under counties or towns are:

- West's *Town Records* selective list covering 1690-1981.

- Gibson, Langston & Smith's more comprehensive *Local Newspapers 1750-1920*, a good condensed list of holdings in English and Welsh archives, but note that they do not list newspapers that lasted less than four years, nor do they detail any gaps in runs.

Online listings are proliferating but some are not comprehensive; at present the book-form listings have more authority (Taylor).

Libraries and archives have listings of all newspapers published within their area. They often have copies of most of them, and local collections may be more extensive than those held by the British Library. Newspapers may be on microfilm and perhaps indexed by name, place, trade and event – a huge time-saver.

Newsplan

In 1986 a series of regional surveys of the surviving newspapers and their condition was commenced. This resulted in systematic efforts to preserve and microfilm those in danger, and possibilities for more widespread distribution on microfilm. Many archives can now fill the gaps in their local collections. Access the listings of newspapers and locations at:
http://www.bl.uk/collections/nplan.html.

Newspaper Indexes

After identifying the relevant newspaper(s) the next step is to find if some kind of index is available for the time period in which you are interested. Neither Harrison nor Gurnett could have foretold digitisation and optical character recognition (OCR), so the earlier prognostications on indexing were gloomy. Many libraries have indexed cuttings files and indexes of BMD announcements, obituaries, and/or criminal court records so always ask what is available. Some indexes are mentioned by Chapman, and several can be found in Gibson & Hampson and Gibson, Langston & Smith. County archives and other institutions are responding to the need for indexes, digitisation and search capabilities for their early newspapers.

Only two English newspapers publish indexes themselves—*The Financial* Times and *The Times*, for which there are different indexes:

- 1785-1790, the first five years of the paper's existence has been indexed by The Times staff as part of *The Official Index* (see below).

- *Palmer's Index to The Times* 1790-1941 is a curious work, not at all easy to use owing to vagueness and inconsistency of index subjects. Its vagaries are discussed by Gurnett (1983) and Pigott shows how it assisted her research in a fascinating case of forgery. The original Palmer's Index 1790-1901 was filmed by the GSU but is no longer available, except for a non-circulating fiche 6344779 index to divorces. A new version is now available for 1790-1905 on CD-ROM (Gurnett 1997) and is searchable *but* it is an index to the index, not the newspaper, so you still have to get used to the weird subject headings even though searching is much faster. An updated version 1790-1870 is online through *Historical Documents.*

- The *Official Index to The Times* began in 1906 and continues to date.

- The *Society of Genealogists* has a number of BMD and obituary cuttings from The Times covering 1875-1894, and a death index 1894-1931. They also have an unindexed collection of BMDs from the *Daily Telegraph* 1938-1976.

A variety of indexes are available at the FHL including:

- *Index register to next of kin, heirs at law, legatees etc: index to advertisements for claimants to vast sums of money & property in Great Britain & the colonies*, from 1698, on fiche 6035476 (2).

- *Index to the Maidstone Journal,* Jan-June 1842, FHL book 942.23/M1 B32h.

- *Norwich Mercury index, 1770-1774* on fiche 6359950 (2).

- *Bromley Journal & West Kent Herald: births, deaths & marriages index 1869-1885* on fiche 6359739 (6).

The last two indexes do not circulate to FHCs but can be accessed via the Request for Photocopies form.

An index to *The Surrey Advertiser* is a volunteer project which so far covers 1864-1867 comprehensively at: http://www.newspaperdetectives.co.uk/index.htm.

A few items from 1867 include a Guildford pawnbroker forging a character [reference], the robbery of the Earl of Dalhousie in a railway carriage, furious driving in Guildford, Miss Dalton at the Tillingbourne Flower Show, and the Dorking Amateur Theatricals. Items reported from further afield included *two children attacked by a mad dog* in Bethnal Green, and *a dreadful colliery explosion* in the Aberdare Valley.

Finding the Actual Newspapers

Government Gazettes were the newspapers produced by the government of each British colony or dominion for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. There are frequent references to named people, usually settlers rather than natives, and may include lists of immigrants and emigrants, voters rolls, and appointments to government, police and military positions. The usual civil notices of deaths and estates, divorce, insolvency, crime and legal disputes will also be present. The British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale has extensive holdings shown in their catalogue at: http://prodigi.bl.uk/nlcat/welcome.asp. Some of these are available on microfilm elsewhere, for example the British New Guinea Government Gazette Vol. 1 (1888) - vol. 19 (1906) is on GSU film 1342568, and the New Zealand Government Gazette, 1852-1860 on 0287526.

Other papers are coming online, for example some for Bristol, Liverpool, London and Stoke-on-Trent are at http://www.newspaperarchive.com/BrowsePapers.aspx.

The FHL has just three issues of *The London Gazette.* between 1845 and 1855 on GSU film 0517647, and a nice run of the *Gloucester Journal* 1731-1802 on 16 films starting at 0431208.

When planning to visit an archive to view periodicals always consult the archivist prior to your visit to ensure that they have the date you require in their collections, and that it will be available when you visit.

FHLC

There are very few microformed newspapers and finding aids in the FHL; what is there can be found under COUNTRY, COUNTY and TOWN listings under the heading NEWSPAPERS and its subheadings 19TH CENTURY; BIBLIOGRAPHY; DIRECTORIES; GENEALOGY; HANDBOOKS, MANUALS etc; HISTORY; HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY; HISTORY—PERIODICALS; INDEXES; INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS; and TAXATION; also under OBITUARIES heading. Some examples of what is available have been mentioned above.

Other useful booklets about newspapers for family historians are those by Chapman and McLaughlin. Online newspaper resources were reviewed in 2002 by Cavell, and Reid (2003) comments on the rapid developments in this area and what a good online database should be able to do with optical character recognition (OCR) techniques.

MAGAZINES & JOURNALS

Periodicals, (also known as *serials),* that are not classed as newspapers are generally termed magazines, or if they are more scholarly, journals. The frequency of publication doesn't define what is classified as a magazine, in fact the definition is very much a matter of opinion or prejudice (Taylor). Sometimes a publication changes its frequency or format, a case in point being the *Illustrated London News*, which started out as a weekly newspaper (see above) but is now published quarterly in a magazine format. In contrast, a *newsletter* is a publication that contains items of immediate interest not intended to be kept indefinitely.

There is a vast array of magazines published nationally, regionally and locally. Valuable articles about early magazines were written by Christie and Douglas and are still well worth reading. I have somewhat arbitrarily grouped the main ones of genealogical interest here into *general, religious, occupational, hobbies & interests,* and *historical & genealogical* sections but many defy categorization.

General Magazines & Journals

Much literary work was serialised in periodicals before appearing in book form, examples include Charles Dickens' novels, and the work of both Charles Booth and Henry Mayhew on the condition of the poor.

Booth's work is now more easily accessible at http://booth.lse.ac.uk/ and has been described in *Researching English Education & Health Records.* There are several modern titles incorporating Mayhew's work, for example those edited by Quennell, and by Thompson & Yeo, and it is also online at the *Perseus Digital Library,* but it first appeared as 82 letters in the *Morning Chronicle.*

Some of the more worthwhile magazines include:

Gentleman's Magazine

From its start as a monthly in 1731 until 1868 the *Gentleman's Magazine* (GM) contained much of genealogical interest such as BMD; obituaries for the upper classes and some others if the circumstances were unusual such as multiple births or executions; bankrupts; clerical and military appointments. From July 1868 it has far less of this material, concentrating more on literary contributions of various kinds.

Complete (or almost complete) runs of GM are held by TNA, the British Library and the Society of Genealogists. FHL has 1731-1832 on 67 films starting at 0547188, and 1834-1871 on 37 films starting at 0844731. The Gentleman's Magazine has six-monthly indexes by surname and topic, and other indexes have been made since, for example that typed by the GSU from a slip index at the College of Arms and on fiche 6026701 (126), also on 24 films starting at 0599738.

Annual Register

The Annual Register, or A View of the History, Politics & Literature for the Year was first published in 1758 and lasted until 1856. It contains BMD announcements for the upper crust and good background on the country's affairs. The FHLC has a complete run on 54 films starting at 0599942.

Punch

This classy, satirical magazine appeared in 1841 and after a short absence in the 1990s remains today. It gave an authentic picture of Victorian England and was always a thorn in the side of the Establishment, especially noted for its memorable cartoons. View it at http://www.punch.co.uk/

Strand Magazine

One of the best of the popular illustrated monthly magazines of the 1890s, lasting until 1950. Read all about it at:

- http://www.jhenry.demon.co.uk/strand2.htm
  http://www.chriswillis.freeserve.co.uk/strand.htm

Picture Post

The large size magazine that pioneered photo-journalism started in 1938 and continued until 1957. Great for evocative photos of the era and is online at www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Jpicturepost.htm

Religious Magazines & Journals

The most useful for the *Church of England* are the monthly, or quarterly, *parish magazines* produced from the late 19th century. Many had a pre-printed national section to which the local parish added its own news in the form of christenings, marriages and burials, obituaries, profiles of the church officials or other parish worthies, notices and reports about local events. Parish magazines had a small circulation but collections can usually be found in local archives or reference libraries. I found references to my grandfather, Bertie Gardner (born 1892) and his father Thomas William Gardner, and other items of interest for various relatives in St. Paulinus, Crayford, Kent (chart 27).

Chart 27:
Parish Magazine, St. Paulinus, Crayford, Kent

Aug 1904 The choirs of St. Paulinus and St. Augustine played a cricket match. Scores for St. Paulinus included B. Gardener (2nd batsman) bowled W. Harker for 11. The 3rd batsman was H(arvey) Runham who I recognized as a rival for my grandmother's affections ten years later ! Bertie also featured as a bowler and fieldsman as the St. Augustines score showed one man caught and two clean-bowled by B. Gardener.

Sep 1906 *Lenham Terrace was built on the garden of an old & respected Crayford inhabitant, Mr. Geo Wisdom, who lived in a cozy little one-storied house just past the One Bell Inn and carried on his trade of shoe making there. The houses at the far end of Lenham Terrace* [where Bert & Edith Gardner lived] *occupy the site of the little old cottage and large garden of old Mr. Wilder.*

Oct 1906 The Football Club officers included T.W. Gardner

Oct 1907 A reference to *the ever genial and cheery old Mr. Thomas Bawcutt* who lived in Crayford all his life

Temperance Advocates published magazines and Non-Anglicans had a plethora of magazines such as:

- *Baptist Magazine* from 1809
- Congregational *Evangelical Magazine from 1793*
- *Methodist Magazine* from 1798
- *Methodist Times* 1885-1937
- Quaker *The British Friend* 1843-1913
- *The Jewish Year Book* from 1896.
- *The Presbyterian Messenger* from 1844

Further details on these can be found in *Researching English Non-Anglican Records*.

Occupational Magazines & Journals

Professional Magazines are easy to find as they were typically nationals with fairly large circulations. Although lawyers, medical men and the clergy are well-documented in other ways these periodicals will provide glimpses into aspects of their lives not covered under schooling, qualifications and appointments. There are magazines for the military and naval men, and later women, as well such as the *Naval Chronicle* 1799-1818. *Lloyds List* started as Lloyd's News in 1696 specialising in shipping and merchant venture news, it was revived in 1726 and continues today. The *Hue & Cry* commenced in 1828 and was later renamed the *Police Gazette* and the *People's Police Gazette* in 1835. It carried advertisements for felons who escaped from custody, and armed forces deserters.

Women's magazines include the work of Annie Swan, who wrote for *The People's Friend* and *The British Weekly,* and was the major contributor to the early (from 1893) woman's magazine *The Woman at Home.* Eunice Wilson has discussed her influence and reviewed the middle-class contents of the latter magazine.

School Magazines can be found in local archives or the school itself and are the English equivalent of the North American *School Year Book.* They have a small circulation but sometimes provide a great deal of genealogical information. There are usually sections for news of *Old Boys* and *Old Girls* (former pupils) with their careers, marriages and children, or they may have separate journals enabling them to keep in touch. *The National School Magazine* was probably the first issued for teachers in 1824.

Trade Journals for and about every possible trade abound, typically giving news and information about new techniques or procedures, positions vacant, appointments, retirees, deaths and obituaries. Examples include:

- *Bakers' Union* from 1846, later the *Bakers' Times.*
- *Boot & Shoe Maker* from 1878.
- *Canal Boatman's Magazine*
- *Farrier & Naturalist*
- *Hairdressers' Journal* from 1863.
- *Hangman*
- *Pawnbrokers' Gazette*
- *Tailor and Cutter* from 1866.

There are hundreds of others covering other occupations, mainly 19th century onwards, of-course. Several are mentioned in the author's three volumes on *Researching English Occupations.*

Hobbies & Interests Magazines & Journals

There is a tremendous range of these, typically from the late 19th century, so if your ancestor indulged in any form of pastime he may be mentioned in:

- ✶ Scientific and literary journals.
- ✶ Friendly Society magazines such as the *Masonic Observer* from 1856.
- ✶ Racing and Football specials.
- ✶ Fur & Feather fancier magazines.

Historical & Genealogical Journals

The most important *national journals* for the family historian include the following publications:

- ➢ *The British Record Society* was founded in 1889 to take over responsibility for the Index Library, which had begun life the previous year as a private scheme for the publication of indexes to British public records. The Society was founded to compile, edit and publish indexes, calendars and transcripts to important historical records in public or private custody throughout Great Britain. 118 volumes of the Index Library have been completed and much, if

not all, has been fiched by Chadwyck-Healey and is available through the FHLC. From the outset it was actively concerned with probate records, and also publishes indexes to other records, notably chancery proceedings, marriage licences, inquisitions post mortem and latterly transcripts of 17th century Hearth Tax Returns. Details of British Record Society publications can be found at: http://members.lycos.co.uk/carolyn_busfield

- *The Harleian Society* was founded in 1869 to publish the *Heralds' Visitations* commissioned by and held at the College of Arms. This is now almost complete with 117 volumes produced to date most, if not all, available on microfilm. The society has also published 89 volumes of parish register transcripts but has now discontinued this as others have taken over this task. They are keen to make the unique collections of the College of Arms more generally available and have already published several collections of county pedigrees and other materials. The Society is known for the quality and scholarship of its publications (Gwynn-Jones) and further information can be found on their website at http://harleian.co.uk

- *Notes & Queries* was a monthly journal published from 1849-1962 dealing with history, topography, literature and the arts. It has all kinds of detail about aspects of British life that you wouldn't find elsewhere. Each series is indexed and 1849-1909 is on 41 films starting at 0845024.

Raymond's six volumes of indexes to old British genealogical periodicals are well worth dipping into. The journals, with dates covered and GSU film numbers for the originals are:

- *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* 1834-43 (films 0496953-5)
- *Topographer and Genealogist* 1846-1858 (3 films starting at 0696696)
- *The Ancestor* 1902-1905 (4 films starting at 0873520)
- *The Genealogist* 1877-1921 (45 films starting at 0496957)
- *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* 1868-1938 (13 films starting at 0086961)
- Five archaeological and architectural journals from the mid 19th century to WWI.

Other journals include:

- *The Genealogical Magazine* 1897-1904.
- *The Herald & Genealogist* 1863-1874.
- *The Reliquary* late 19th century.

A detailed account of the history of all these older publications can be found in Wagner. There are no refereed genealogical journals published in England, as there are in the USA, but the oldest and most respected is the *Genealogists' Magazine* published quarterly by the Society of Genealogists, founded in 1911. An index to the first 26 volumes has been compiled by Leeson & Webb and the website for the Society is as http://www.sog.org.uk where there is also a list of contents.

The Journal of One-Name Studies (JOONS) is now a major forum for the exchange of information on methodology, not just for those researching all instances of one particular surname. Individual members' research interests can be found at www.one-name.org and can be of enormous help to the family historian.

The best commercial magazine is the monthly *Family Tree Magazine* (1984–date) published by ABM Publishing: (http://www.family-tree.co.uk). They have also produced *Practical Family History* for beginners since 1997. Their publication called *Yesterday Magazine* has ceased publication, as has Old Tricorn Press' *Family Researcher.*

County and local area Family History Societies began in the 1970s in Britain and most produce quarterly journals containing a wide range of useful material. There are articles about individuals, families and places, as well as book reviews, information on local resources and archives. Members can place queries and lists of surname interests in particular areas. Editors gladly welcome articles from anyone, and the smart family historian knows that these assist in digging up umpteenth cousins!

Family historians are advised to access those for their area either by subscription or from their local FHS exchange programme. The earlier journals are still useful but becoming scarce, but societies will generally supply a photocopy of one article. Some counties fiched their early volumes, but an even better approach is to scan them onto CD, which Oxfordshire has done for

their 1977-1997 issues (see www.ofhs.org.uk). It is to be hoped that others will follow this excellent example.

Many, but not all, FHSs belong to the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) which has published the semi-annual *Family History News & Digest* (FHND) since 1977. The *digest* part is an indexed list of abstracts of (mostly) family history society magazines, and the addresses of all member organizations are listed on the back cover. Addresses of FHSs can also be found from the latest *Genealogical Research Directory* (GRD) by Johnson & Sainty, or from Blatchford's *Family & Local History Handbook.*

Perkins two *Current Publications* volumes are useful for other items that FHSs have published, and the FFHS *Family History Books* at http://www.ffhs.co.uk is the route for buying them or getting searches done.

Indexes to Magazines & Journals

In general, publishers of magazines & journals have done a better job providing indexes to their periodicals than have newspaper proprietors. Many have annual or five-yearly indexes and they have been more comprehensive in their coverage of the contents. Where these are wanting then some archives, record societies or individuals have indexed periodicals. However it is worth noting that only the main characters would be indexed, not every individual mentioned in a report. When electronic searching is available this should always be done as well.

When an item is found in a magazine or journal it is worth searching newspapers and other periodicals relevant to the person concerned to see if other reports of the incident or event were published. Some of the major union indexes to genealogical magazines are:

- *Smith's Inventory of Genealogical Sources* at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City and on fiches at your local FHC:

England	fiche	6110526	(96 fiches)
Ireland	fiche	6110527	(18 fiches)
Scotland	fiche	6110528	(18 fiches)
Wales	fiche	6110529	(14 fiches)

- *PERSI – The Periodical Source Index* at any Family History Center is an index of all articles in over 7,000 English- and French-language genealogical periodicals from 1847-1990. Index for 1847-1985 is on GSU fiche 6016863 (40); that for 1986-1990 on 6016864 (15). Since 1991 the index has been published by Ancestry and is at www.ancestry.com. A wonderful and under-used resource.

- The *Genealogical Periodical Annual Index (GPAI)* published in Maryland, USA, includes 300 periodicals, and is available through public libraries.

- *Family History News and Digest* mentioned above.

Finding Magazines & Journals

The *British Union Catalogue* lists all regular periodicals, except newspapers, held in British local collections as well as the British Library. Their department at Colindale has an enormous range of magazines, professional, trade and special interest journals. Other sources are the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals* and *The Times Tercentenary Handlist of English & Welsh Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews 1620-1920.* An online entry point for finding out what magazines existed and their current counterparts is http://www.philsp.com/magazines.html.

Once you know what exists for your topic or area then you can search for copies at local public libraries (and *InterLoan*), university libraries, on the FHLC, and through other library catalogues online.

Internet resources are noted by Cavell and Reid and there is an *Internet Library of Early Journals* at http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej containing digitized and OCR-searchable runs of :

- *Gentleman's Magazine* 1731-1750
- *The Annual Register* 1758-1778
- *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 1757-1777
- *Notes and Queries* 1849-1869
- *The Builder* 1843-1852
- *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* 1843-1863

ILLUSTRATIONS

We shall consider here the main types of illustration that the family historian will come across in English research, here divided into *one-off items, prints,* and *photography*. Another section will consider the identification of photographs and then sources for illustrations will be discussed.

One-Off Items

Prior to the development of techniques for making multiple copies by means of printing, any illustrations took the form of *drawings & sketches, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, tapestries, sculptures, carvings and medals, vases, plates, monuments & other three-dimensional objects*. The family historian will need to photograph them, although drawings & sketches can be photocopied or scanned if they are small enough for the machine available. Any picture source offering a service to the public operates some kind of photo-reproduction service in monochrome (black-and-white) or colour.

If an ancestor was wealthy or one of the gentry or aristocracy then he may have had his picture painted to impress his friends and colleagues. Ask the older generation whether they ever heard of any paintings in the family. The new *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (www.oup.com/oxforddnb/info and Baigent) will include portraits in co-operation with the most comprehensive source in Britain, the *National Portrait*

Gallery. The latter has over 320,000 works and a new catalogue by Saywell & Simon; the gallery can be searched at: http://www.npg.org.uk/live/index.asp.

Prints

Since England's first printing press was set up by Caxton in1476 virtually all illustration was in the form of prints until 1900.

A master of some kind was made and copies taken from it as required. Contrast was achieved on the master in one of three ways:

❑ Relief Printing

This is where the surface is cut away except for the image required. The projecting areas are then inked and pressed onto paper. The main kinds were:

- **Woodcuts** from the 14th century
- **Wood engraving,** a much finer process dating from the late 18th century. The majority of 19th century illustrations were by this method because it could be used together with printed type-matter. *The Illustrated London News* was made possible by wood engraving.

❑ Intaglio Printing

Here the image is cut into the surface, with the rest untouched. Then the cuts are filled with ink which transfers to the paper when the block, typically on a cylindrical roll, is pressed onto it.

The most important processes were:

- **Line-engraving with copper or steel** was introduced in the mid-16th century and most illustrations printed from 1570-1820 were done on copper, whilst steel engraving commenced in about 1820 and continued until about 1870.

- **Mezzotint** used especially for copies of painted portraits from around 1650 to 1850.

- **Etching** has been in use from the early 16th century and continues to be used for artistic purposes. This involves coating the metal with soft resin, then engraving the resin to expose the metal. It is then dipped in acid which only cuts the exposed metal.

- **Aquatint** was a very laborious adaptation of etching used for reproduction of water colours in the first decades of the 19th century.

❑ Flat-surface Printing

This is where the surface is treated with something which allows ink to be held in some areas but not others. The only successful method is:

- **Lithography**, the process whereby a drawing is made or transferred directly onto a yellow slaty limestone or a zinc plate using a water-repellent chalk or ink. The plate is then dampened and water is held in the other areas. Non-water-based ink is now held in the drawn areas for printing. Lithography is especially good for reproducing eye-witness sketches and was hence popular in reports of events such as wars from the early 19th century.

The above information on printing is condensed from Evans et al. who show examples of the types of prints. Any good public library should have similar references and chart 28 gives a simple guide to dating prints.

Chart 28: Dating Prints

NAME	DATES
Woodcuts	14th century on
Line engraving on copper	1570-1820
Mezzotint	1650-1850
Wood engraving	Late 18th century
Line engraving on steel	1820-1870
Aquatint	Mainly early 19th century
Lithography	From early 19th century
Photography	From 1840
Photomechanical techniques	From 1890s

Coloured Prints

Any coloured prints before about 1840, as well as much afterwards, would have been coloured by hand; certainly hundreds of print colourers appear on the mid-Victorian censuses in certain areas of London. Water colours were painted on freely by hand, although sometimes stencils were employed and occasionally the printing plate was dabbed with colour for each print.

Colour Printing

True colour printing using wood or metal blocks, one for each colour used on each illustration, developed about 1835 and had become common by 1850.

The Illustrated London News used it for special plates and many books contained colour printing ranging from the delicate to the gaudy.

Photo-mechanical Printing Techniques

Almost all books were printed by letterpress until the end of the 19th century, and only wood engravings could be printed on the same page as text.

Other types of illustrations had to be printed on separate sheets and binding was thus more expensive.

From the 1890s the researcher will find new photomechanical techniques which eventually allowed superior monochrome and colour illustrations throughout the text.

The three major new processes were each based on earlier methods:

- **Line blocks** for line illustrations and **Half-tone** for paintings and photographs are the equivalent of the wood engraving, as they are relief processes working with fine dots.

- **Photogravure** is an elaborate form of intaglio printing based on fine lines.

- **Offset litho** is a sophisticated lithographic process which avoids breaking the image up into either dots or lines.

The researcher will also come across posters and labels printed on cans which are done by **silk screening** which is just a mechanised form of stencilling, and particularly good for bold effects.

Photographs

Visual documentation has been dominated by photographs for about 130 years and there has been a steady evolution from the beginnings in the early 19th century. Different processes belong to different epochs, just as with the printing methods described above.

Since most family historians will be involved in dating photographs and different types were used at different periods, the type of photo can be a good dating aid (see chart 29). Cockerham has more details of the processes.

Chart 29: Dating Types of Photographs

NAME	DATES
Daguerrotype	1839 – mid 1850s
Calotype	1839 – 1860s
Albumen prints	1850 - 1895
Ambrotype	Early 1850s – 1880
Stereoscopic	1852 – 1900
Tintype	1856 – 1914, a few to 1940
Cartes de Visites	1858 – 1900s. Most popular in 1860s
Cabinet Prints	1866 – 1914. Mostly 1880s-90s
Roll film prints	Earliest 1888, popular from 1900
Postcards – small 5½" x 3½" Other sizes	Sep 1894 –1899 From Nov 1899 20th century

Daguerrotypes

Introduced in the 1840s and popular until the mid-1850s, the daguerrotype was essentially a negative image viewed against a black background. It has a mirror-like appearance and when tipped towards the light it can be identified as a negative. Only one copy of each photograph could be made, and since the background deteriorated on exposure to air there is usually a protective frame and they are often cased. Another feature is that the image is reversed: key items to watch for are:

- Jackets buttoned the wrong way (traditionally male jackets are left-over-right, females right-over-left).
- Hair parting is opposite to current fashion.
- Writing on signs is reversed.
- Gentlemen's breast pocket on his right instead of left side.

Calotypes

This first negative-positive method was introduced in 1839 by Fox-Talbot and remained popular until the mid-1850s. They are rare, have a coarse appearance, red-brown or sepia in colour, or yellow if faded which they do rapidly in sunlight. However, many positive prints could be made from one negative.

Ambrotypes (Glass Positives)

A collodion method introduced in the early 1850s and lasting until 1880, had a glass negative which was mounted on a black background, and as the process was faster more relaxed poses were possible. Some are colour-tinted and all are typically enclosed with a gilt matt in a pinchbeck (gold-like alloy) frame in a wooden or leather *union (presentation) case.*

Tintypes
(Ferrotypes or Collodion Positives)

This method was invented in about 1856 and as it required the least skill was popular with itinerant photographers. It continued to be popular with beach and fairground photographers until the 1940s, but mostly before 1914. Tintypes are easily recognised as they are on thin black or dark brown enamelled sheet iron, and either mounted in pinchbeck frames or roughly cut to fit in paper mounts, brooches, lockets etc. The subjects were very diverse, from studio portraits to casual social scenes of ordinary people, as the process was inexpensive. They tended to be small and rather dark and if they have been framed and glazed they can be confused with ambrotypes.

Albumen Prints

The most popular of the collodion processes, it was in vogue from 1850 until about 1895. The positive image was made on paper, had fine detail and a glossy appearance. They are sepia-coloured (yellow if faded), or rich plum colour if gold-toned, but are fragile and easily creased. Large quantities of views were sold by print sellers & bookshops much as postcards are today.

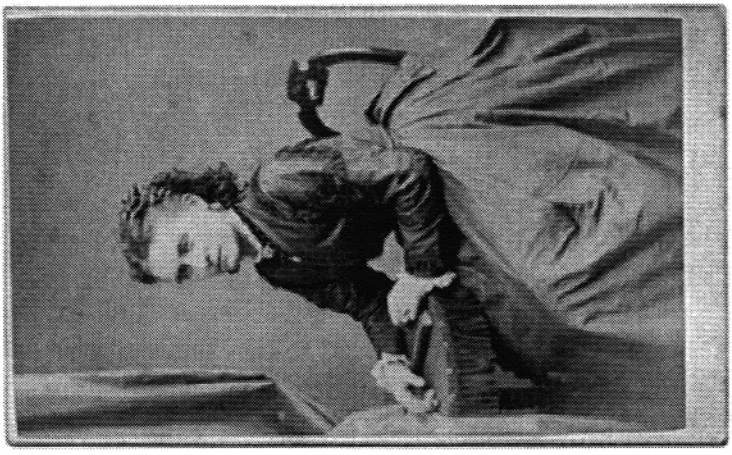
Stereoscopic Photographs

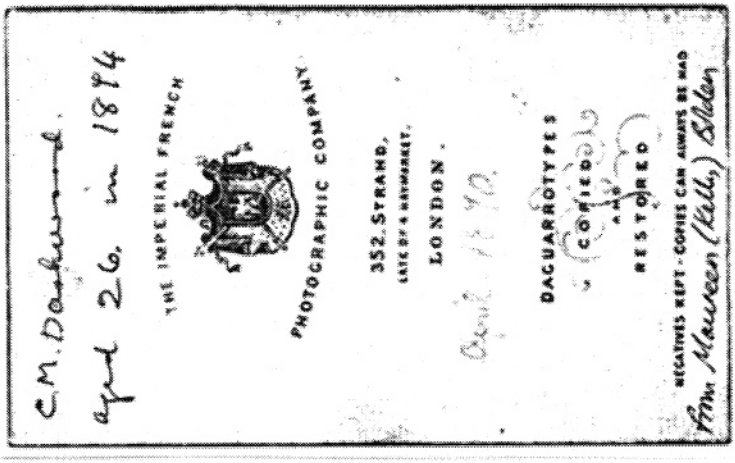
Found from around 1852–1900 popularly in sets of views at home or abroad. They occur as mounted pairs of albumen prints which had to be examined through a viewer to achieve a three-dimensional effect.

Cartes de Visite

These visiting-card size (about 4" x 2½") photographs were introduced into England in 1858, were most popular in the 1860s, and still continued to be produced into the early 1900s. The earlier ones were printed on albumen paper, then came gelatino-chloride paper and the carbon-printing process. Eight prints were done at a time and these were pasted onto cards having the photographer's name and address on the back. Early cartes had square corners but from the 1880s the corners were rounded. The carte cost about 1/-, only 2-3% of the cost of earlier methods, and so was now within reach of most families. Cartes were mainly portraits and those showing royalty and eminent people were popular as well as ordinary people's *likenesses;* an example is shown in chart 30. All were avidly collected in a Victorian craze called *cartomania*, and many families had carte-de-visite albums with slots for the insertion of the cards.

Chart 30: Carte de Visite—Front & Reverse Caroline Mary Dashwood 1870





Cabinet Prints

The larger (about 6½" x 4½") cabinet prints were introduced in 1866 and were more common than cartes by the 1890s. These were also largely portraits and collected in similar albums, or albums containing apertures for both sizes. There were several other popular print forms in addition to cartes de visite and cabinet prints between 1868 and 1914, all described in detail by Steel & Taylor, and Harker. An example is shown in chart 31.

Chart 31: Photographers' Advertisement on Reverse of a Cabinet Print

Postcards

Photographs produced in the format of a postcard date from Sep 1894 in Britain, although in the USA the sending of picture postcards through the post was permitted in 1867. Size is important in dating, the earliest (1894-1899) being small ones such as 5¼" x 3¼" or the 4½" x 3½" *court card.* The still common 5½" x 3½" dates from Nov 1899 and a number of unusual sizes were produced later. At first the whole of the back was devoted to the address with the picture and any message on the front; the divided back was authorized in 1902 in Britain (see Pols 1994).

Postcards were sent and collected by thousands of ordinary people until well after the Second World War when the telephone made this means of communication obsolete. Local views were popular and the family historian should attempt to find any postcards remaining in the family. Not only will the views be interesting but there will be a name and address dated by a postmark. By examining a range and placing them in date order one can glean much information about a family's movements, including holidays which often included visits to relatives. The messages will also convey the flavour of the time and perhaps little gems of family data.

Today there are several firms that specialise in selling old postcards, especially topographical ones, and this is one way to obtain pictures of local churches, schools, businesses and events to add diversity to your family history. There are also special albums designed to hold postcards, and Hill has a handy illustrated history.

Francis Frith was the best-known photographer of places, beginning his work in 1860 and amassing over 40,000 glass negatives before he died in 1898. His sons continued his work and Frith postcards were on sale all over the country during the early and mid-20th century. Jay is one of many published selections of his work; 6,000 images are at: http://www.francisfrith.com/. Prints are expensive but of excellent quality and are now coming out on CD-ROMs, 3,500 images on each.

Roll Film and the Snapshot

Eastman's development of roll film and the box camera in the USA 1885-1895 brought photography within reach of a huge public as the equipment was cheap and the operator did not have to mess with the chemicals (see Pols 1994). The era of the snapshot had arrived; the range of subject matter mushroomed according to the interests of the photographer. We now see people in their ordinary clothes engaged in everyday pursuits at home or at work, rather than stiffly posed in a studio maybe even wearing loaned clothes for the occasion. Harker examines the history of many other types of photographs as well as the work of distinguished photographers. On a related topic, Pols (1998) has a terrific book on taking photographs for family history.

Photo Restoration

Modern genealogists have scanners for copying and numerous programmes for producing enhanced images from old photos. Professional technologists offer their services in the genealogical press. An example of professional help for a poorly posed and severely mistreated photograph is shown in chart 32.

Chart 32: Photo-Restoration Gardner Family of Crayford, Kent 1900

(Thanks to Warren Sadler at www.finepictures.ca)

Identification of Photographs

Your illustrations, whether photographs or other materials need to be identified. Together with the gathering of oral history this should be any researcher's first priority as some of the sources of information won't be around for ever.

There are various sources of information:

- The provenance of the photo should indicate which side of the family it belongs to (unless it is a totally unrelated item such as royalty). If you are shown photos do ask their history, i.e. who did they get them from and when. I was fortunate to find a descendant of a great uncle who had emigrated to Canada bringing with him photos of his family in England. He later made up an album giving their names and his relationship to them. Even though there were other notes on these photos, his handwriting enabled me to know that *Auntie Lou* was *his* Aunt Louisa, and there was only one who fit that description amongst the many Louisa's in my family.

- Position in an album. Albums were often arranged with the oldest generation first, then their children with their families but they may all have been taken at age 25-30! An index to contents may have been made, but later generations may have switched photos around or replaced them with others.

- Inscriptions on photo itself—the photographer's printed information, and hand written notations. However names and dates are not always correct, especially if not written at the time the photo was produced. Note in chart 30 that there are two dates on the reverse, written in different hands, and only when compared with another photo labelled *aged 26 in 1874* can it be deduced that this photo was taken in April 1870.

- Information from living people—obviously a priority, but don't restrict your enquiries to relatives. Perhaps *their* relatives, or friends and neighbours can help you.

- Just as we do, our ancestors had pictures of their friends, neighbours and those met through occupation, church or social activities, so some of the photos passed down may be of unrelated people. A little research into who they were and why they featured in the album can greatly assist in understanding your ancestor's milieu. Locating descendants of them, if that is possible, can also open up new sources of information from people who *knew* your family for their friends may have known them better than their own siblings, especially with scattered families.

- Reference books to identify portraits of royalty, actresses and politicians.

- Other family historians, found through FHSs or any of the printed or online lists of surnames and places people are researching, can often identify your photos as they may own similar ones. Conversely, do share your identified photos, for example in FHS magazines, as there is probably another genealogist out there who would be thrilled to see them, leading to further fruitful collaboration.

You should attempt to find out the identity of the subject, the date, the location, and why the photo was taken or illustration bought. Similarly, if one finds an illustration or photograph of a shop, church or house amongst family papers there must have been a reason for someone to save that item.

The family historian should always ask herself *Why was this picture taken, or this clipping saved?* The answer will often provide further insights into the family history.

The books by Pols (1995), Steel & Taylor, Pritchard and Lansdell are recommended for assistance with understanding old photos. Time periods for different subject material and kinds of photography are given in chart 33.

Chart 33: Kinds of Photography by Date

TYPE	STARTED	IN GENERAL USE
Scenic	1839	1850s
Portraits	1840	1860s
News	1850s	1900s
Interior scenes	1880s	1900s
Movie newsreels	1872	1909
Aerial photography	1858	1920s
News agencies	1920s	1930s
Movie camera	1895	1950s
Underwater photography	1910	1960s
Colour	1910	1960s

Identifying People

Ask questions of the picture such as - is the lady wearing a wedding ring, is there any identification of the trade, or is there anything in the photo that has been passed down such as a christening robe or jewellery? Older relatives' memories of faces, places and events should be sought as soon as possible. In photographs Victorians always look stern and unsmiling. This was due to the long exposure times needed, the clamps holding their heads still, as well as the poor condition of most people's teeth!

Assembling a series of pictures of one person and seeing who is with them in each one and correlating with known family information, can be a helpful technique. With snapshots the photographer will be missing from the scene; try to figure out who that might have been – quite often the father or eldest son in the family.

Identifying Events

In the days when photography was still a novelty and up until about World War II few people had their photo taken without there being a reason. Some events often commemorated by a professional photograph include:

- ✧ An engagement.
- ✧ A marriage—note placement of brides & grooms families in groups.
- ✧ 50th wedding anniversary.
- ✧ *Breeching* of little boys (wearing their first pair of long trousers).
- ✧ Joining the army.
- ✧ Professional or trade outing.
- ✧ Formal institutional event e.g. opening of new workplace; business anniversary; conference; school classes were often dated and the name of the school given on a small blackboard or sign held by a child.
- ✧ Mourning.

Informal snapshots could include almost any event, including the above and others such as:

- ✧ Holidays.
- ✧ Family get-togethers at birthdays, Xmas, visiting relatives.
- ✧ Social gatherings e.g. Women's Institute, church fête.
- ✧ Local sports events.
- ✧ Visits by prominent people.
- ✧ Opening of new building.
- ✧ Accidents.
- ✧ Balloon or aeroplane landings.

Identifying Places

The landscapes and buildings in your photo collection should be studied whether they are the main features or backgrounds for family pictures. Perhaps buildings were workplaces, churches, schools, houses, farms or shops associated with your ancestors? Trade and occupation photos can often lead you to identify the actual building, for example a shop in the High Street.

Suburban property reviews and (real) estate agents publicity giving further details can be found at archives or in newspapers. Look closely at the surroundings and background for outdoor photos; if there are farm carts and rural tools then this is probably an agricultural branch of the family, but if the background shows a Victorian *two-up-and-two-down* terraced house the family were probably lower middle class townsfolk.

Identifying Dates

Dates stamped on the backs of photos are dates of printing – but may be reprints of photos taken some time before. Numbers are studio negative numbers which run consecutively thus can be useful in date-sorting a pile of photos from one studio. Photographers used the reverse of cartes de visites and cabinet prints to advertise their businesses, their name and address could be close to your ancestor's home, or perhaps where they were visiting on holiday or with relatives. In the 1870s it became usual to have the studio name on the front also, and from the 1880s this may be embossed. If a photographer had won a medal at an exhibition he would show this proudly with the year, so assisting you to date the print.

Some photographers did not stay at one address for very long, or perhaps closed their business, so a search through trade directories will be helpful in dating the studio's existence.

Don't forget that you can use the census to find photographers as well as ancestors! Archives may have listings of local ones' addresses by date, and may know if their sitters' records or key to negative numbers survive and where they are. Pritchard has published an invaluable directory for London which has a good history and bibliography for other towns as well.

The Royal Photographic Society's Historical Group (http://www.rps.org) has a project to document photographers in towns and cities across the UK.

Transport

Modes of transport such as carts, trains, omnibuses, charabancs, trams and bicycles can help date photos and old catalogues can show the styles of prams (baby buggies) at different periods. Items such as installation of telegraph poles or tram lines can be dated by the local archivist and thus assist you.

Studio Props

The earliest cartes de visites featured full length figures either standing or seated with a plain or classical background, but later a number of props were introduced into the studio. These are typical of certain time periods, and can be helpful in dating old photographs (see Pols 1994 and Lansdell 1985).

Some examples of the earliest use of certain props are:

- 1850s plain background or seated in a chair with a book.

- 1860s standing with a curtain or balustrade in the background and perhaps an arm resting on a chair-back, table or writing desk. Small children were stood on chairs. In the late 1860s a painted backdrop of a window showing country scenery was popular.

- 1870s had the rustic stile, chair or bridge in front of a large rural backcloth, but beware—many photographers had the same backgrounds as they were bought readymade. Boys were posed in sailor suits amongst boat rigging, and girls with baskets of flowers from the 1870s.

- 1880s used balustrades again, and more elaborate props such as a swing, hammock, artificial rock, railway carriage, & Chinese or Japanese screens.

- 1890s saw very artificial garden settings, potted palms, mirrors, bicycles and cockatoos, whilst babies were posed on white fur rugs or inside sea shells, & small children on dark fur rugs.

- Early 20th century featured motor cycles and side-cars, cut-out cars and other new inventions.

Fashion in Clothes, Accessories & Hairstyles
Ladies', gents' and children's fashions changed over time and are thus useful in dating photographs. As today, the young adults tend to be fashionably attired whilst older folks and working people may wear outdated modes perhaps ten or 20 years old. Costume will only give an earliest date possible as only the rich could afford new clothes every year. Those with connections worldwide should recognise that fashions originated in France during the 19th and 20th centuries, England followed, and it took even longer for North Americans to adopt the latest styles.

Lansdell's well-illustrated 1985 work and the charts and pictures in Pols (1994) are recommended reference works; there are many others including Peacock, Shrimpton, Alderman and the Cunningtons. A more academic approach with copious line drawings is by Yarwood.

The *Victoria & Albert Museum* (http://www.vam.ac.uk) in London has the largest collection of costume history material in England, but many other museums have examples, illustrations and other research aids and put on displays, in particular the *Museum of Costume at Bath* (http://www.museumofcostume.co.uk).

Costume books aimed at children can be exceptionally well-illustrated and detailed, for example that by Rowland-Warne; on a related topic Goodfellow has a Shire book on dolls and their costumes.

Rural men and boys wore smocks into the 20th century, and infant boys wore dresses until age 3 or 4, and may have long curly hair until school age. Dating by shoes and hair style can be more precise than by clothing, the latter being worn for a great many years. Hairstyles changed more frequently and shoes wore out more quickly and have been described by Wilson.

Occupational Costume

Lansdell (1985) has a section on working class clothes and mentions the work of Munby who collected pictures of working women which are now held at Trinity College, Cambridge and are the subject of Hiley's book. Other excellent, well-illustrated histories of working clothes have been published by Williams-Mitchell, Morrell, and Lansdell (1977).

Soldiers and Royal Navy sailors typically had their photographs taken in full uniform at the beginning of their active service. *Military uniforms* can often be identified as to unit and date, particularly if a cap-badge, buttons, shoulder flashes etc. are visible. Your public library has reference books, for example those by Barnes, Capewell, Chichester & Burges-Short, R. Perkins, Swinnerton, Taylor, Wilkinson, and Wilkinson-Latham. Current addresses for army and naval museums can be found in Blatchford. Lansdell discusses and illustrates *civilian uniforms,* such as postmen, railwaymen and nurses. Children's books can be very useful here as they are typically plentifully supplied with illustrations, for example Abranson depicts all kinds of sailors in uniform.

Estimating ages

Remember that people aged much sooner long ago—a mid-Victorian 50-something may resemble today's octogenarian. Country people and anyone working outdoors could have very weathered faces and hands by the time they were 30 or 40. Children's ages are easier to determine, so if you have any groups with children in them, especially if you recognise one of them, this would be a good starting point.

Identification Technique

If you inherit a boxful of mainly unlabelled, amateur snapshots from roll film set aside an afternoon (or six!) and try this technique:

- First write down what you know about the photos' provenance (where they came from).

- Go through the box carefully and number each photo lightly on the back with a pigma pen. Also label any envelopes (A, B, C etc.) and list the photos in each envelope. It could be important later in the identification process to be able to reassemble the original order.

- Start a file of cards, sheets of paper or computer document with a section for each numbered photo.

- Sort the photos into piles by size. This helps to associate a group of photos with a camera, and perhaps a person who took them.

- Next take each pile and sort further by any distinguishing developers' numbers or marks stamped on the back, or fancy cut edges, or width of white margins. This groups them into individual films and hence makes a grouping in time.

- Now take a look at one pile and see if you can identify any person, event, place, or date. These should be written in that photo's file, and as photos tend to be taken in groups then some of this information may be transferable to others on the same film pile. Identities may not be more than 'man with large moustache', 'garden backing onto railway line', or 'same girl as in pictures 18 and 76' at this stage, but you can build a profile of each photo and each film pile.

- Go through all other piles in similar fashion, adding all ideas and notes on similarities to your individual photo files.

- You can now start to compare the piles and make them into a timeline. Try and figure out who took each film.

- Compare with information and photos of known people, places and events that you already possess.

- Show them to older family members, for example by sending a photocopy of a group of photos – these may be more readily identifiable than a single photo. Don't forget to ask older friends and neighbours as well.

- When sending photos to others to assist in identification it helps to:

  - First photocopy the pictures, perhaps in groups if they are small ones, but with room to write on the page.
  - Carefully store your originals.
  - Number the pictures on the first set of photocopies and keep the set.
  - Make copies of your set of photocopies and mail to relatives.
  - Ask them to mark up and send back, or (if they wish to keep the photocopies) describe them by number.
  - Ask for any names, dates, places and events that they can remember, and also if they have any other photos not in this collection. A collection of old family photos may have been divided between relatives at the death of an ancestor, so other relatives may have others from the set.
  - Follow-ups by phone are simple as you can refer to the picture number.
  - Indicate that you want to be able to share all photos (free or at reasonable cost) with any family member who is interested.

Finding Illustrations

Acquiring pictures of people, places and events will increase our appreciation of our ancestors' lives and can help identify our own photos. Whether it is the bustling city centre or the quiet rural backwater there are many books, museums, picture archives and online databases which can supply appropriate illustrations.

Selections of rural photos showing the old way of life - the village smithy, pub or shop may have 'aged inhabitants' quaintly posed with contemporary costume and artefacts. Town photos show the buildings, traffic, shopkeepers, markets, elections and other varied events taking place there. There will be at least one book for your county, town or village as the following examples from the more well-known publishers of compilations of Victorian and Edwardian photographs demonstrate:

- Alan Sutton's series *[XXX] In Old Photographs* includes *Maidstone* (Hales) and *Leicester* (Burton).

- Batsford's series of *Victorian and Edwardian [County] from Old Photographs* for example *Suffolk* (Harrison) and *Staffordshire* (Murray & Frost).

- Chalford Press publishes *The Archive Photographs Series* including *Wandsworth* (Loobey) and *Painswick, Sheepscombe, Slad and Edge* (Beard).

- David & Charles have some more general works such as Jay's *Victorian Cameraman* on Francis

Frith's work, and Winter's *A Country Camera 1844-1914.*

- Phillimore's wide range includes *Guernsey Through the Lens* (Coysh & Toms), *Tonbridge: A Pictorial History* (Green) and *Bexley, Bexleyheath and Welling: A Pictorial History* (Mercer).

There are also many books of photographs of old occupations, for example many of the Shire publications cited in the three *Researching English Occupations* books in this series.

The Builder (from 1843 but from 1966 known as *Building)* and *Building News* (from 1855 and merged with *The Architect* in 1926) were weekly magazines on architecture and construction and are useful for descriptions of public and private buildings.

Museums and local archives have vast collections of illustrations but do contribute copies of your own photos that they don't have as it will benefit another researcher sometime.

Scrapbooks of local institutions may also be there; I found some Bates relatives' pictures in the Darent Valley [Smallpox] Hospital scrapbook (Payne). They were deliverymen allowed inside the grounds as they had been vaccinated against the disease hence their pictures were held at the gate lodge for identification.

Some of the larger photographic archives include:

- The Museum of English Rural Life at U of Reading has a collection depicting country scenes and people.

- The Hulton Getty Collection (formerly the Hulton Picture Library) is the archive of the *Picture Post* magazine and is Europe's largest photographic archive, with illustrations from the late 19th century and is at http://www.hultongetty.com.

- English Heritage has 300 years of images of working life in rural England at: http://viewfinder.english-heritage.org.uk.

- Illustrated London News picture library at: www.ilnpictures.co.uk/ILNPictureLibrary (see Hart).

- http://www.footstepsphotos.co.uk/main_index.htm

Other *photographic archives* can be found through guides such as Evans et al. (1975), a picture source handbook with over 500 international listings and Herber recommends Eakins' 1985 guide to about 1,100 UK photograph collections.

Movietone and British Pathe newsreels were regular features of cinema programmes from 1906-1979. These can be accessed through the *Researchers Guide to Film Archives & Records* at: www.movinghistory.ac.uk/links and *Pathe News* at: http://www.britishpathe.com.

Commercial auctions feature memorabilia, an example found on www.localhistory.on.uk is an 1861 carte de visite album of the Chetwynd & Hussey families with 23 named & dated portraits, priced at £80.

TITLED & LANDED FAMILIES

Many thousands of living people are descended from royal and noble lines but being able to prove descent is far less common than claiming it. Diligent research may establish a link to a *gateway ancestor*, one of those kings or nobles who had many children, legitimate and illegitimate. It is essential to avoid taking published pedigrees as gospel truth, whether they are the 16th-17th century county *visitations*, or elegantly printed 18th-19th century volumes containing wish lists of suitable ancestors for the nouveaux riches. Many of these pedigrees are based on forged documents, and Cotgreave explains their origins and has references to lists of known forged pedigrees. Gunderson, Herber and Wagner (1983) are excellent general reading for this subject.

Genealogists often encounter what can only be described as *my ancestor came with the conqueror syndrome*; it was formerly regarded as an appendage which no gentleman could do without so they were mass-produced! The supposed original list of those who accompanied William, the Battle Abbey Roll was made 300 years later and there are eight *different* versions. Various eminent genealogists such as Round and White have worked on the issue, and the reader should consult Pine (1954) and especially Camp (1990) for a full discussion.

Perhaps the most detailed studies of royal descendants down to the 19th century can be found in the two works by Ruvigny.

These are massive but known to be incomplete and many updates have been produced for individual lines; most are noted in Genealogists' Magazine. Ruvigny did not include the many illegitimate descents; a couple of useful reference works for these are Hall, and Given-Wilson & Curteis. There are five classes of peerage (note that England includes Wales):

- England - created before 1707 union
- Scotland - created before 1707 union
- Great Britain (England & Scotland) created 1707-1801
- Ireland - created before 1801
- United Kingdom (England, Scotland & Ireland) created since 1801 union.

Chart 34 explains the social hierarchy in England and chart 35 contains definitions of terminology.

Chart 34: The Social Hierarchy

	The Sovereign
	The Royal Family
The Peerage (& wives) (informally any Peer's wife is called Lady)	Royal Dukes (Duchess)
	Non-Royal Dukes (Duchess)
	Marquesses (Marchioness)
	Earls (Countess)
	Viscounts (Viscountess)
	Barons (Baroness)
The Commoners	Baronets (Lady)
	Knights
	Esquires
	Gentlemen
	Yeoman
	Husbandmen
	Labourers

Chart 35: Definitions Concerning Titled & Landed Families

Terminology has changed over time so this brief account is only a rough guide, see Hey's book for more details.

Aristocracy, aristocrat	From 19th century the term which included all ranks down to gentry. Gentry who do not hold land have frequently been excluded from the group (see Hey).
Armigers	Someone entitled to bear a coat-of-arms, an esquire.
Armorial	Book pertaining to heraldic arms
Armorial bearings	An heraldic charge or device,; coat of arms
Baron	Lowest rank of the peerage
Baronet	A hereditary rank created by James I in 1611 for a fee of £1,095 which was used for troops in Ulster. Abbreviation after name is Bart. or Bt.
Baronetage	Baronets collectively. Also a manual containing a list of baronets with genealogy.
Baronetcy	Baronet's patent or rank
Barony	The domain of a baron. In Ireland the division of a county. In Scotland a large freehold estate or manor.
Coat of arms	Heraldic device granted to an individual. There is no such thing as a *family coat of arms*.
College of Heralds aka College of Arms	Corporation which records pedigrees etc. and grants armorial bearings.
Duke	Person holding highest hereditary title of nobility outside the royal family
Earl	The oldest English title and rank and now considered above the ranks of baron and viscount.

Esquire	17th -18th centuries a man with a coat of arms who was a superior gentleman. During 19th century was used to address any gentleman, and later any man.
Gentleman / Gentry	Superior in rank to a yeoman but have no title, and some have no land. In 19th century excluded from nobility but included as lowest rank of aristocracy. In common parlance 'one who does not work with his hands' so included urban professionals as well as richer rural people.
Herald	Officer who, among other duties, regulated the use of armorial bearings
Heraldry	Science of armorial bearings carried out by a herald.
Heralds' Visitations	County surveys carried out by the heralds.
King of Arms	Chief Herald
Knight	Knighthood was a personal honour not an hereditary one. Originally one who fought with William the Conqueror and was rewarded with land which was held in return for knight service or money. One who did not take the knighthood because of the expense remained an esquire. After 1662 a knight was a person, usually of noble birth who had served as page and squire, elevated to this honourable military rank. Later conferred as reward for personal merit or service to crown or country.
Landed family	Families who owned land, generally gentry and above in rank.
Landed gentry	Gentlemen who owned land.
Marquess or marquis	Rank of nobility between duke and earl; may be carried as a courtesy title by the heir to a dukedom.

Nobility	Originally all ranks down to gentry, later divided into hereditary nobility (peers) and lower noble ranks. Many modern nobles have no landed estates.
Peer(s), Peerage	Hereditary nobility who sat in the House of Lords until the end of the 20th century. The term peerage is also used for a list or manual of genealogy of the peers.
Sir	The title of baronets and knights and, until the Reformation, of a priest who was not a university graduate.
Titled family	Family having a title of nobility down to level of baronet.
Visitations	County surveys carried out by the heralds.

College of Arms/Heralds

The authority for granting and use of personal (coats of) arms are the Kings of Arms, who are part of the Royal Household. They are located at the College of Arms, (aka Heralds College or College of Heralds) in Queen Victoria Street, London. The college is a corporation of 13 members:

- Three *Kings of Arms* – Garter Principal, Clarenceux and Norroy & Ulster
- Six *Heralds* – Lancaster, Chester, York, Richmond, Windsor and Somerset
- Four *Pursuivants* – Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon

The College has a vast collection of historical books and documents as well as their own records of descent and grants of arms (Wagner 1952, Dickinson). The collection includes English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish works as well as much from North America, having been the recipient of the literary estates of many eminent genealogists. The library is a private one not open to the public but the officers of arms will search the records for a (large) fee. However, many of their books are available elsewhere and are on film through the FHL, and the College is actively publishing their own records through the *Harleian Society* (see the section on journals and Gwynn-Jones).

Visitations

The most useful publication from the College of Arms has been the series of 117 16th-17th century visitations of the counties. These were undertaken by the heralds at 20-30-year intervals between about 1530 and 1686 in order to record the use of coats of arms. The right to bear such arms may have come because his ancestors had used them since before grants were issued, or by grant from the college. Prior to each visitation the county sheriffs compiled lists of nobles who then had to appear before the heralds to show the arms they were using and their justification for so doing. The submissions obviously contained genealogical information, which may have been documented in family archives, by monuments in the local church, or simply by oral tradition. In the visitations each family's coat of arms is described and at least three generations showing the right to bear those arms given.

There is usually detail on each man's wife and children and on collateral lines. It is now considered that many are faulty, but even so they constitute a source that cannot be neglected and will likely be most useful.

Some men failed to prove their claim, and others made no claim to arms; records of both types are labelled *disclaimers*. Most, if not all, of the records of the visitations are printed and on microfilm, and a comprehensive catalogue of them plus all other relevant published material, together with indexes to the pedigrees and coats of arms, has been produced by Humphery-Smith (1997). In addition, visitations of several counties are available online in several places such as www.ancestry.com and www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/sources/visitations.shtml and on CD at ArchiveCD books.

Directories of Noble Families

The various compilations of peerages, baronetages, knights and landed families can be found in any decent public library, although they probably only have the current edition. For older ones consult an older university library, interloan, or the FHLC. Many of them should come with a warning not to believe everything written by the families encompassed therein, as aggrandisement as well as pruning of socially unacceptable branches and twigs is common! Nonetheless, many present-day 'ordinary' families have sprung from the younger sons of younger sons within these pages, so it is worth checking for clues.

There is genealogical and biographical information not only about the title holders but about the families they married into and about their descendants. The amount of detail differs but most are arranged as a paragraph pedigree (or narrative descent).

Peerage

The Complete Peerage aka *Cokayne*
This is the most reliable source for men who held peerages and was compiled by the meticulous genealogist Cockayne.

Its history is given by Hammond who wrote the addenda, corrigenda and index. Cockayne includes every peer's birth, parents, marriage, death, burial, probate, honours and offices but nothing about ancestors or descendants who did not have the title.

Other works on the peerage, and there are many, contain details about the families but may be biased *almanacs of snobbery* (Starkey in *History Today*) containing wishful thinking and errors by the family representative who provided the information, especially in the earlier editions. The most widely known are:

- *Burke's Peerage [and Baronetage]*, published in 107 editions from 1826 to date, is useful for the genealogist as it gives details of each peer's coat of arms, ancestors and family, many of whom are commoners at: www.burkes-peerage-baronetage.com/sites/peerage/sitepages/home.asp

- *Debrett's Peerage [and Baronetage]*, published 1803 to date, is less informative, concentrating on living peers and their descendants. See website at http://www.debretts.co.uk and Williamson's article on *Debrett's Special Packets* containing sensitive material concerning noble families, as well as the file of bogus claims.

- *Collin's Peerage of England: Genealogical, Biographical and Historical* edited by Brydges in 1812 contains many errors but more details on the younger children of peers. Arthur Collins 4th edition (1768) is on line through Thomson Gale.

Since the peerages are alphabetised by title rather than surname it is difficult to find surnames and associated families. Two good indexes exist, the compilers of Burke's have produced *Burke's Family Index,* and Leeson covers all peerage works.

There are two works on peerages which have died out, *Burke's Extinct Peerage (1883)* and Pine's *New Extinct Peerage 1884-1971.*

Baronetage

The Complete Baronetage by Cockayne is again the most reliable work but only covers those baronetcies created 1611-1800. Some editions of Burke's and Debrett's also include pedigrees of baronets.

Gentry

Burke's first published *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of Commoners* in 1833-1837. The later editions to 1965 used the term *Landed Gentry*, and a few editions have the surnames indexed in *Burke's Family Index*. Other works which include untitled families include Walford's *County Families* and Kelly's *Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes*, the 1901 edition of this is on the National Archivist site.

The family historian should have access to the four major finding aids for British and English pedigrees in print:

- Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide* lists those to 1902.
- Whitmore's *Genealogical Guide* updates it to 1953.
- Thomsen's *A Catalogue of British Family Histories* (1976)
- Barrow's 1977 *Genealogist's Guide*.

Armigers

Burke's *General Armory* published from 1842-1884, with corrections noted by Humphery-Smith, describes the coats of arms belonging to different people. *Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials* is a standard source for identifying the person to whom a coat of arms belongs. It is organized alphabetically by the charges featured on the shields, thus you first need to consult an heraldic text to be able to blazon (describe) the coat of arms. Crests were very popular additions to coats of arms and were sometimes used separately, for example on china or letterhead. They can be identified by referring to *Fairbairn's Crests*.

Heraldry, the science or art of the herald, and how it visually depicts the pedigree of the bearer, will not be covered in this volume. There are almost too many books on heraldry, a good one for the beginner is by Swinnerton.

Further information on the College of Arms can be found at http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk and they started an E-mail newsletter in May 2004. Those using the FHLC will find many sources for England and Great Britain under BIOGRAPHY; HERALDRY; GENEALOGY – NOBILITY; KINGS & RULERS – GENEALOGY; NOBILITY; and VISITATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

Auction Catalogues

Printed and online auction catalogues are a wonderful and underused source for the genealogist. The items are fully described thus information can be gleaned without actually purchasing them, although one pertaining to your ancestor may be just what you want for Xmas!

Titford's quarterly FTM column on *Auctioneers' and Booksellers' Catalogues of Manuscript Materials* has a couple of dozen each time. In February 2004 he listed nine apprenticeship indentures, two marriage settlements, four military commissions, three probate items, a settlement certificate, an approval for an abortion, a certificate of a drowning, a Gretna Green marriage certificate, an 1814 travelling permit for a released prisoner of war, a public apology, and an Admiralty poster regarding a runaway apprentice, together with a list of auctioneer addresses and websites.

A 19th century grant of arms was recently offered on www.mullockmadeley.co.uk (chart 36).

Chart 36: Grant of Arms at Auction

"Grant of Arms superb document on vellum granting the arms of Bayley-Worthington to Gibbon Bayley of Sharston Hall, Northenden, Cheshire, written in a flowing hand on a single large leaf of vellum, with the Coat of Arms displayed in the top left corner, executed in colour and gold, signed and sealed by the Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms with their seals contained in gilt skippets attached by original blue ribbons, the whole contained in its original case adorned with the gilt device of Queen Victoria, slight wear to edge of case but document and seals in fine condition. A superb and highly decorative document."

Awards & Certificates

This is a very wide field, covering not only educational achievement, (see *Researching English Education & Health Records*), but any other field of accomplishment or service. Any family trophies, plaques, medals and vellum or paper certificates are probably in your relatives' attics. You may be lucky to come across them pictured in local FHS magazines, described (and looking for homes) in national ones such as *Family Tree Magazine* or *Practical Family History*, or for sale at flea markets or online auctions.

A few certificates that my parents gained, giving their descendants an idea of their varied interests, are shown in charts 80 to 84. Some of these may lead to accounts of the events in local newspapers and certainly in the club magazine.

Civilian Gallantry Medals

A special category of award is medals given nationally usually to civilians for bravery, the main ones are:

- *Albert Medal* for merchant seamen, Royal Navy, and later firemen, miners, railwaymen, the army & others.
- *British Empire Medal* for meritorious service (from 1922) mainly for civilians.
- *Edward Medal* for miners, quarrymen, and later dock workers, railwaymen etc.
- *Empire Gallantry Medal* for meritorious service (1922-1940) mainly for civilians.
- *George Cross* for meritorious service (from 1940) mainly for civilians.
- *George Medal* for meritorious service (from 1940) mainly for civilians.
- *Queen's Gallantry Medal* for meritorious service (from 1974).
- *Sea Gallantry Medal* for merchant seamen.

There are also special medals for gallantry by police:

- *African Police Medal* later called the *Colonial Police Medal.*
- *Constabulary Medal* awarded in Ireland.
- *King's Police Medal* later called the *King's Police & Fire Services Medal*, and now the *Queen's Police Medal.*

Details on civilian gallantry awards are given in TNA research guide D13.

Chart 37: Cycling Time Trials

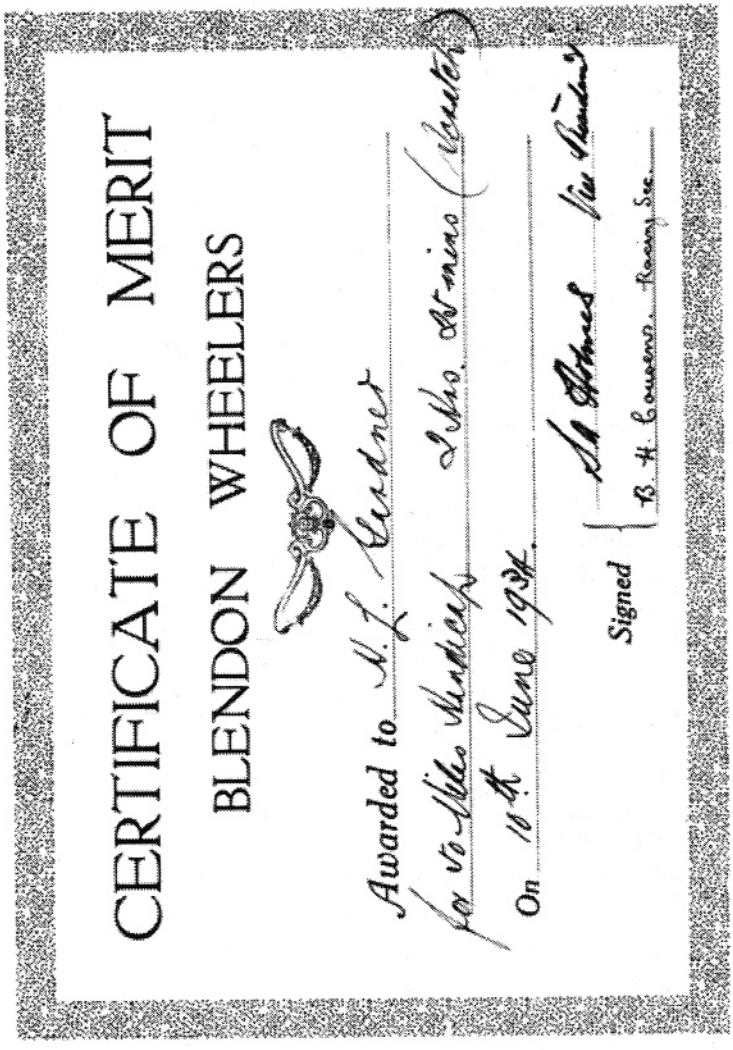


Chart 38: Cycling Club Founding Member

Chart 39: Discharge From Red Cross

Form R. 7

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

[One Copy to be retained by the County Director.]

If this Certificate is Lost or mislaid no Duplicate of it can be obtained.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE OF A MEMBER OF A BRITISH RED CROSS DETACHMENT.

This is to Certify that (Name) Mrs Grace Jackwood Gardner.

Rank Member

Who was enrolled to serve in Bucks/88

British Red Cross Detachment on the 24 day of April 19 41

*Here state the reason for discharge is discharged in consequence of * her inability to take part in Detachment activities, being in sole charge of her two young children.

His or her total service in a British Red Cross Detachment is 3 years 210 days

also served in —

Detachment from to his or her total service being years

days

Ethel M. Foster
(Signature of Commandant)

(Detachment) Bucks/88.

Place Winslow

Date 31-10-44

Chart 40: Photo Competition Award

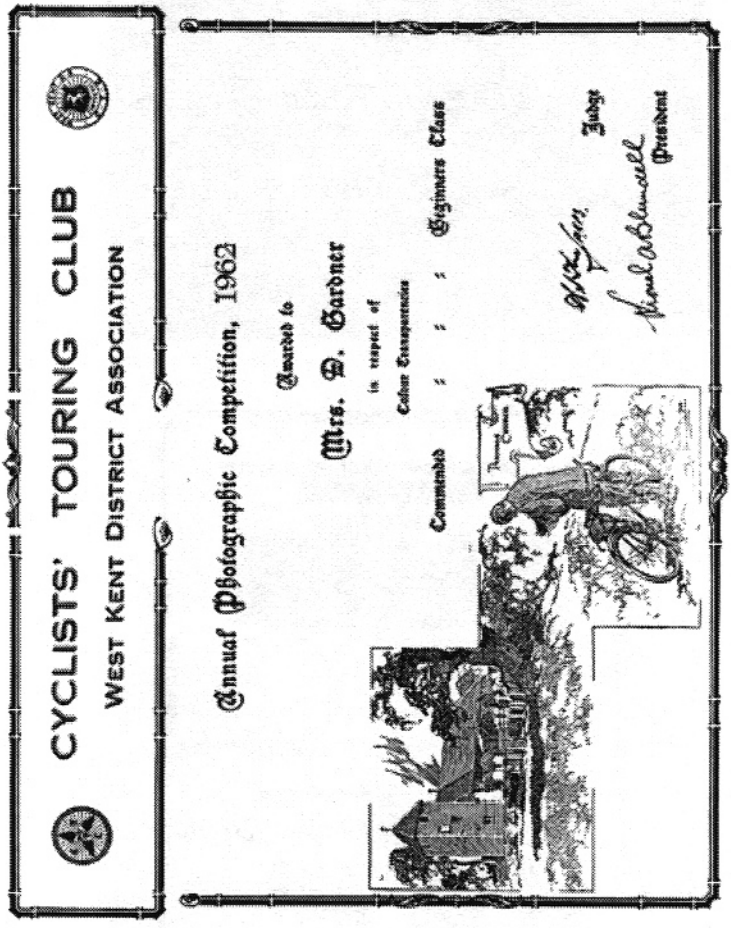
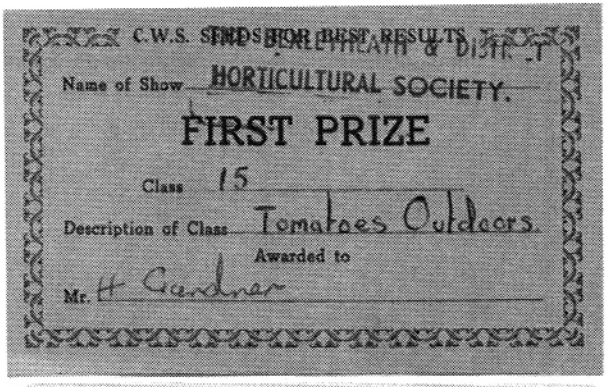
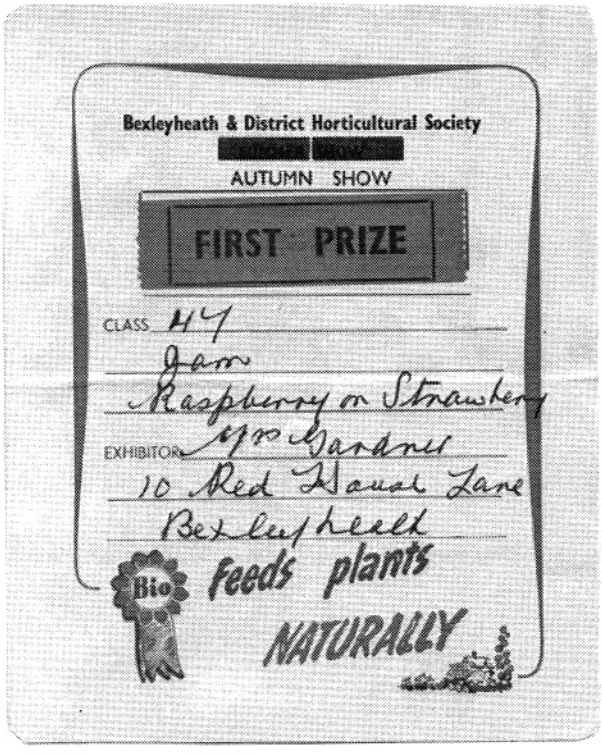


Chart 41: Horticultural Society Show





Bookplates & Inscriptions

Your ancestors' books may give you some surprising information, including:

- Subject matter of interest to him or her.

- Inscriptions if they were presentation volumes. An example is my grandfather, Dashwood John Thom's retirement gift, a copy of Palgrave's Golden Treasury with a calligraphy inscription and signatures of his co-workers at USDAW (Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers) as shown in chart 42. I sent a copy to the union archivist and they put me in touch with a 79-year-old former colleague whose name appeared on the list. I received a long letter from him with memories of my grandfather. Books with inscriptions in search of their families are regularly featured in FTM.

- Signatures of owners, perhaps a succession of them.

- Bookmarks and what they tell you about the owner (I once found a $10 bill used as a bookmark!).

- Pressed flowers or other treasures.

- Printed bookplates, a selection of which can be seen in charts 43 and 44 courtesy of my bookbinder brother, John Gardner; a little research indicates that:
  - C. Reginald Grundy was the editor of *The Connoissuer* around 1915-1921 and his delightful bookplate is entirely appropriate.

- Algernon Graves was a Fellow of the Society of either Antiquaries or Arts, probably the art historian, printseller and dealer 1845-1922, and the magnificent heraldic device will probably identify his family roots.
- Frank W. Arkwright has a crest surrounded by a garter with a motto which originally belonged to the inventor Sir Richard Arkwright.
- Francis Edward Durnford's bookplate shows a crest which could be identified with the help of *Fairbairn's Crests,* and there is an Anglican minister by this name.
- Newbon is a resident of the Inner Temple, which indicates he is a lawyer of some kind, possibly Joseph Newbon 1840-1901, a councillor of the City of London.

The British Museum has the Franks Collection of 36,000 British bookplates and illustrations and information can be found through the *Bookplate Society* at www.bookplatesociety.org.

A caution: I have hundreds of books in my collection which have fly leaf dedications along the lines of, "To David on his birthday with love from Auntie Edie" or "Given to Doris Brown for punctual attendance at Ashbourne School 19 July 1893"—all bought at secondhand bookshops and having no relationship to myself. Just because they're in the family doesn't mean that they always were, or that the inscription is relevant.

Chart 42: Book Inscription

Chart 43: Bookplates

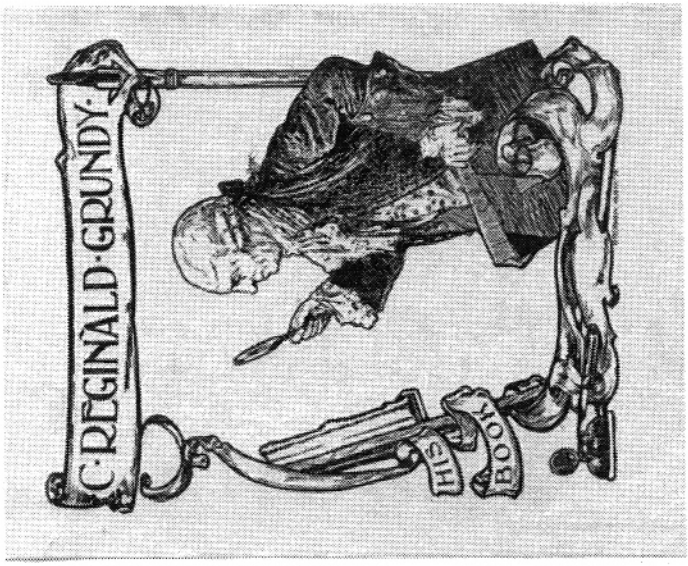
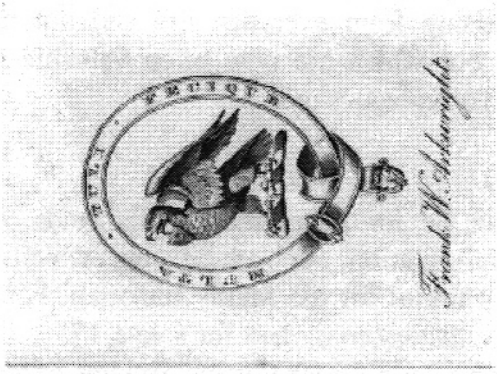
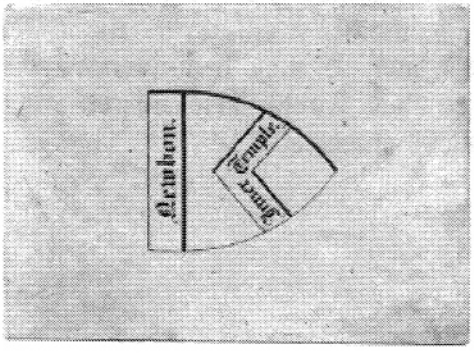


Chart 44: Bookplates





Ephemera

The term ephemera includes hand written or printed papers arising from everyday life and not meant for posterity but which are now often valuable historical sources. The category includes:

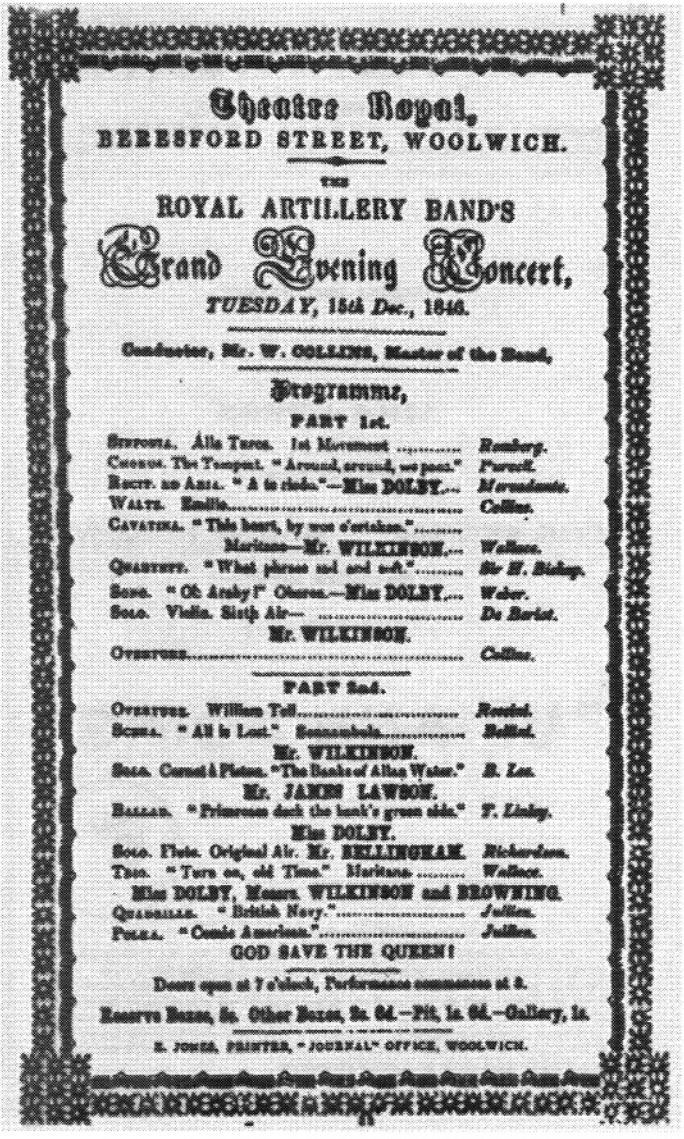
Posters

These can be for government propaganda, elections, public information, or advertising which can be especially useful for the family historian. For example www.localhistory.co.uk had for sale a 17" x 11" poster from Ashby-de-la-Zouche listing 190 lots of teas, spices etc. to be sold by auction by Mr. Chubb, on the premises of Mr. H.C. Dewes on Wed Nov 15th 1854.

Programmes, Menus & Tickets

These can give an idea of what the participants considered a great night out. Chart 45 features a concert with the Royal Artillery band and named performers in Woolwich in 1846. Charts 46 and 47 tell me about the annual theatre matinée and dinner in wartime London held by my mother's employer, the builders Gee, Walker & Slater. If they had attended the evening performance they would have missed the last train home to Buckinghamshire!

Chart 45: Theatre Royal, Woolwich 1846



Theatre Royal,
BERESFORD STREET, WOOLWICH.

THE
ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND'S
Grand Evening Concert,
TUESDAY, 15th Dec., 1846.

Conductor, Mr. W. COLLINS, Master of the Band.

Programme,

PART 1st.

SINFONIA. Alla Turca. 1st Movement ..... *Romberg.*
CHORUS. The Trumpet. "Around, around, we pass." *Purcell.*
RECIT. ED ARIA. "A te rivolo."—Miss DOLBY... *Mercadante.*
WALTZ. Emilie..... *Collins.*
CAVATINA. "This heart, by woe o'ertaken."..... *Balfe.*
Mariana—Mr. WILKINSON... *Wallace.*
QUARTETT. "What pleasure and and art."..... *Sir H. Bishop.*
SONG. "Oh Araby!" Oberon.—Miss DOLBY... *Weber.*
SOLO. Violin. Sixth Air— ..... *De Beriot.*
Mr. WILKINSON.
OVERTURE..... *Collins.*

PART 2nd.

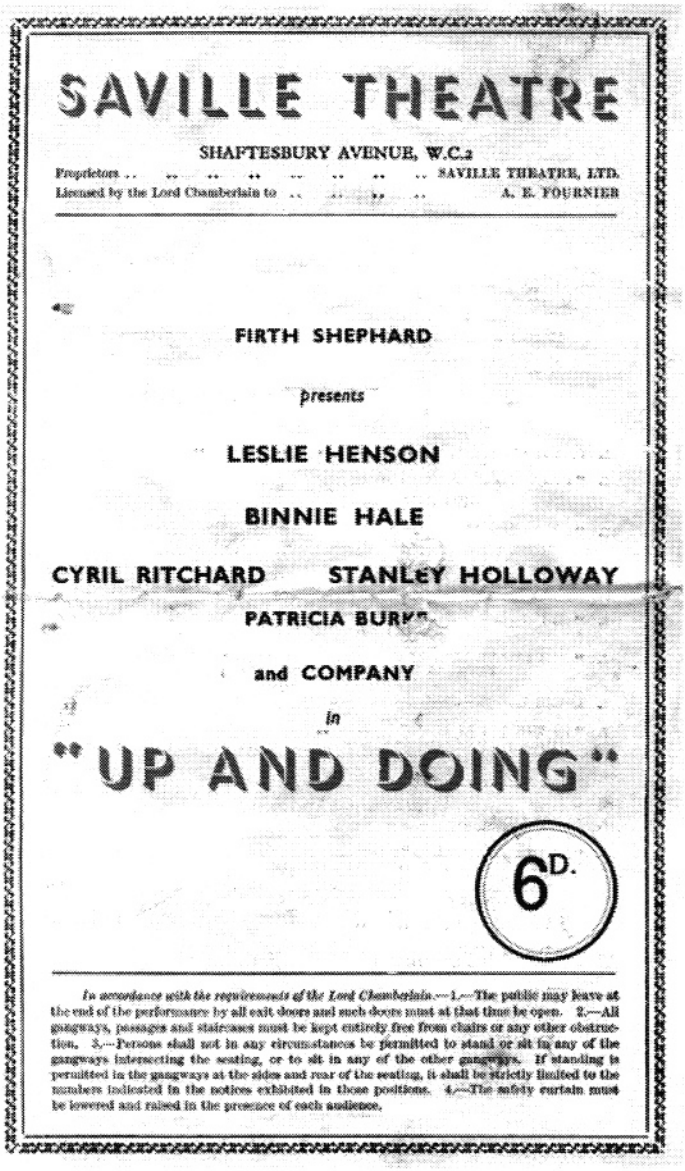
OVERTURE. William Tell..... *Rossini.*
SCENA. "All is Lost." Somnambula..... *Bellini.*
Mr. WILKINSON.
SOLO. Cornet à Pistons. "The Banks of Allan Water." *R. Lee.*
Mr. JAMES LAWSON.
BALLAD. "Primroses deck the bank's green side." *T. Linley.*
Miss DOLBY.
SOLO. Flute. Original Air. Mr. HILLINGHAM. *Richardson.*
TRIO. "Turn on, old Time." Mariana..... *Wallace.*
Miss DOLBY, Messrs. WILKINSON and BROWNING.
QUADRILLE. "British Navy."..... *Jullien.*
POLKA. "Comic American."..... *Jullien.*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance commences at 8.

Reserve Boxes, 5s. Other Boxes, 3s. 6d.—Pit, 1s. 6d.—Gallery, 1s.

S. JONES, PRINTER, "JOURNAL" OFFICE, WOOLWICH.

Chart 46: 1941 Theatre Programme



SAVILLE THEATRE

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.2

Proprietors .. .. SAVILLE THEATRE, LTD.
Licensed by the Lord Chamberlain to .. .. A. E. FOURNIER

FIRTH SHEPHARD

presents

LESLIE HENSON

BINNIE HALE

CYRIL RITCHARD STANLEY HOLLOWAY

PATRICIA BURKE

and COMPANY

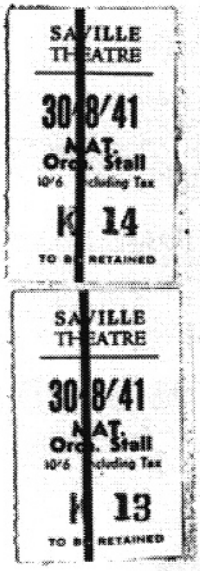
in

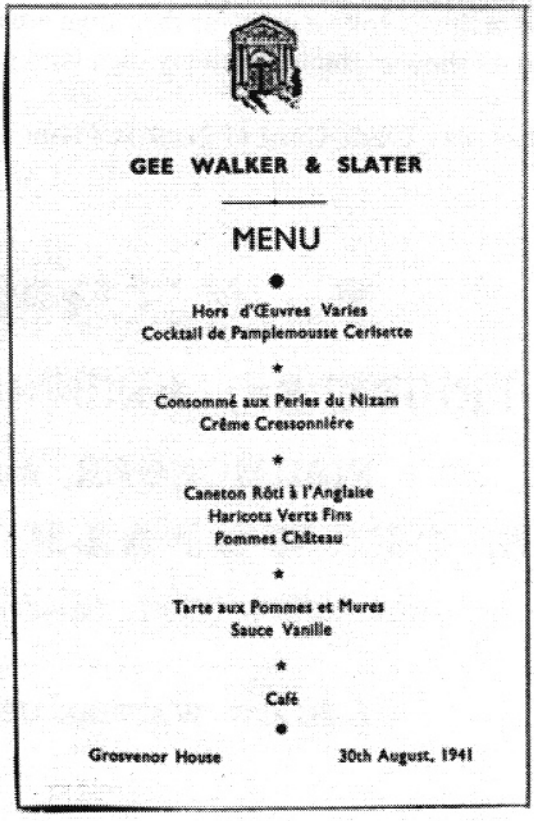
"UP AND DOING"

6D.

In accordance with the requirements of the Lord Chamberlain.—1.—The public may leave at the end of the performance by all exit doors and such doors must at that time be open. 2.—All gangways, passages and staircases must be kept entirely free from chairs or any other obstruction. 3.—Persons shall not in any circumstances be permitted to stand or sit in any of the gangways intersecting the seating, or to sit in any of the other gangways. If standing is permitted in the gangways at the sides and rear of the seating, it shall be strictly limited to the numbers indicated in the notices exhibited in those positions. 4.—The safety curtain must be lowered and raised in the presence of each audience.

Chart 47: 1941 Menu & Theatre Tickets





GEE WALKER & SLATER

MENU

Hors d'Œuvres Varies
Cocktail de Pamplemousse Cerisette

Consommé aux Perles du Nizam
Crême Cressonnière

Caneton Rôti à l'Anglaise
Haricots Verts Fins
Pommes Château

Tarte aux Pommes et Mures
Sauce Vanille

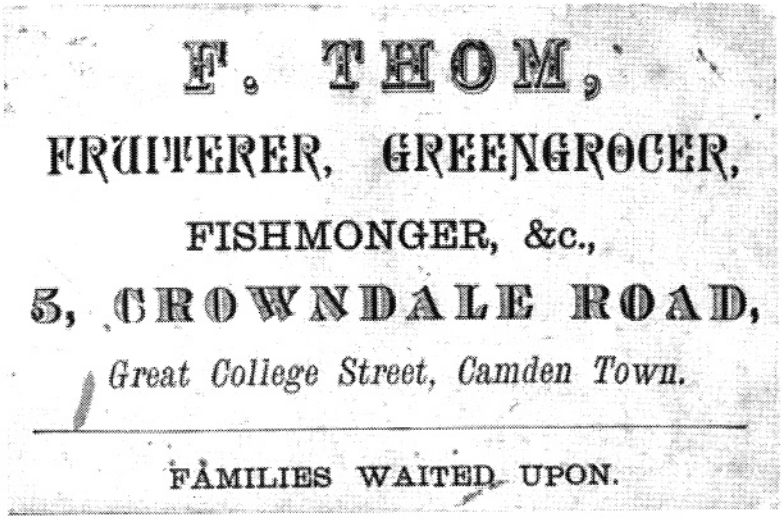
Café

Grosvenor House 30th August, 1941

Trade Cards

An extensive collection of London trade (business) cards is held at the Guildhall Library, and local libraries and archives collect ones for their own areas. Charts 48 and 49 show examples from my own family.

Chart 48: Trade Card of Francis Thom


F. THOM,

FRUITERER, GREENGROCER,

FISHMONGER, &c.,

5, CROWNDALE ROAD,

Great College Street, Camden Town.

FAMILIES WAITED UPON.

Chart 49: Trade Card of John Lewis Topping

The Bodleian Library also has a collection of trade cards which is described in detail online, and I found another relative represented by an engraved card, transcribed in chart 50.

Chart 50: Trade Card of Richard Chowen

Richard CHOWEN White Hart Hotel, Commercial Inn & Posting House, Holsworthy [Devon]. He offered wines, spirits, stabling, well aired beds, lock up coach houses, and carriages kept on hire.

Other types of ephemera which can each tell a story are:

- **Advertising, labels, wrappers & packaging.**
- **Amusements guides & visitors' lists** for spas and seaside resorts.
- **Bills**
- **Broadsheets**, the single-sheet, irregular forerunner of the newspaper, but other types as well.
- **Handwritten notes**
- **Invitations**
- **Letterheads**

Members of the *Ephemera Society* include museums, libraries, universities and individuals in many countries and a number of meetings and fairs are held. Their journal, *The Ephemerist* carries articles, news, notes and queries, members sales and wants, book reviews and notices of exhibitions. Find out more at http://www.ephemera-society.org.uk which has some excellent coloured illustrations of ephemera.

Immigrants & Aliens

Many records concerned with the arrival and life of foreign-born *aliens* can be found scattered throughout the PRO classes at the TNA. Examples include Chancery, Exchequer, State Papers, Oath Rolls of Naturalization, Denizations, and Treasury In-Letters and details can be found in the TNA guides to research D49, D50 and O16.

Naturalization

Aliens could become naturalized British subjects only by Act of Parliament before 1844, and after this by a certificate from the Home Secretary. This allowed them all the privileges of someone born in Britain but was costly and time-consuming so usually only achieved by those higher up the social and business scale. Others chose to get denization, but the vast majority did not bother taking out papers at all because they couldn't afford to. Upon marriage to an Englishwoman their children born in Britain automatically acquired British nationality.

Naturalization papers can be most informative, giving:

- Exact places of birth.
- Dates & places of marriage.
- Spouse's name and birth details.
- Length of time in Britain.
- Details of guarantors.
- Number of children, but usually not their names.

The original naturalization records are in TNA series HO 1, 2, 3 and 5. Chancery documents in C 65-67, and C 54 also contain many Acts of Naturalization from the 15th century until 1873. Most of these classes have indexes, for example films 0824514-5 and 0917035 contain indexes to naturalizations in the Patent Rolls in C 66 from 1801-1924, see example in chart 51.

Chart 51: Index to Certificates of Naturalization 1801-1900 Film 0917035

A 7-column chart giving Name, Country, Date of Certificate, Place of Residence, Number of Certificate, Number of Home Office Paper, Remarks
BUHL, Christian Friedrich, Saxony, 17 Dec 1853, [no residence], 1694, [no H.O. paper or remarks]
BURNBLUM, James, Constantinople, 16 Jan 1847, [no residence], 522, [no H.O. paper or remarks]
BURROUGHS, Silas Maineville, United States of America, 10 May 1890, Dartford, A 6391, B7130
BUSCH, Edmund Hermann, Germany, 28 Feb 1884, Cheltenham, A 4062, A 34440
BUSCH, Otto, Hanover, 28 Feb 1866, [no residence], 4975, [no H.O. paper or remarks]

The full transcripts have been published for those up to 1800. If an ancestor took British nationality more than 100 years ago the original papers can be obtained from TNA using the detailed instructions in Kershall & Pearsall. Original records are subject to the 100-year closure rule, but there are indexes at the PRO up to 1935 and if a name is found in these then the relevant edition of the *London Gazette* where the event should be listed can be consulted.

Denization

This is the considerably easier process of granting to an alien by *letters patent* some of the privileges of naturalization, for example allowing the buying and devising (bequeathing in a will) of land, which aliens could not do. However, a denizen could not inherit land, nor could any of his children born before denization. Neither could he hold any office of trust or receive grants of land from the crown. The original records are at TNA from about 1400 to 1844 in series C 66 and 67.

The *indexes* to the records of these two processes have been published by the Huguenot Society (Page, and Shaw) and are on microfilm:

- Volume 8 covering 1509-1603 and volume 18 covering 1603-1700 on film 0824513.

- Volume 27 covering 1701-1800, and volume 35 which is a supplement to volumes 18 and 27, on film 0824514.

The index gives the:

- Name.
- Country they came from.
- Date of certificate.
- Place of residence in British Isles.
- Number of certificate.
- PRO reference number to the Home Office Paper.
- Any remarks.

An index to later denizations 1801-1873 is on film 0917035 (chart 52).

Chart 52: Index to Denizations 1801-1873
Film 0917035

A 5-column chart giving Name, Place of origin, Rights conferred, Date of Letters Patent, and Home Office number
BUISSON, Charles, France, To be a free Denizen and he and his heirs to have all rights, etc., to free Denizens belonging, 11 Oct 1826, [no #]
CANSTATT, Jacob, Manheim [sic], To be a free Denizen and to have all rights, etc., to free Denizens belonging, 14 Jul 1801, [no #]
CANTER, James, Denmark, To be a free Denizen and liege subject, 30 Dec 1841, O.S. 8942
CAPRON, Henry Joseph Achilles, Flanders, He and his heirs to be liege subjects, 23 May 1842, O.S. 8943.

The extensive publications of the Huguenot Society of London concern mainly the 16th- early 18th century and are not solely about Huguenots but include many aliens. Various papers connected with the immigration of foreigners, often as refugees from religious persecution, still survive at TNA, for example:

- Aliens Entry Books 1794-1921 (HO 5).
- Certificates of Aliens from 1836-1852 (HO 2).
- Returns and papers 1836-1869 (HO 3).
- Aliens Act Entry Books 1905-1921 (HO 162).

These are of particular use for Jewish immigrants from Europe. Consult TNA guide to research *D76 Anglo-Jewish History* for further information.

Inscriptions on Household Items

Monumental inscriptions on stone and metal, as well as certificates, bookplates, and other inscriptions on paper have already been discussed. Another category which is of use is engravings or paintings on metal, wood and china which tend to be passed down as heirlooms. Thus one might find names and other information, or coats of arms on:

- **Plate** such as silver, gold or pewter tableware & cutlery.
- **China and Glass.** There were huge porcelain dining sets up to 800 pieces commissioned, especially from China by HEIC merchants during the 18th century, and later from English manufacturers such as Worcester and Spode.
- **Medals** for military, civilian, sports or other achievements.
- **Furniture** – carving, painting, needlework.
- **Jewellery** such as mourning & signet rings, lockets with pictures or locks of hair inside.
- **Desk Seals**
- **Guns**
- **Gifts** including the proverbial retirement gold watch.

- **Trophies** from school, university, work or sports.

Many such items turn up in the antique market or sale room and Howard, who directs a company which matches heirlooms with their families, has written an interesting article on them.

Some common sense needs to be applied when discovering items at home having inscriptions and identifying symbols. Giftware bearing coats-of-arms totally unrelated to the family may have been purchased at flea markets and antique stores. Items may have been acquired from well-known companies or hotels, such as monogrammed towels or china. Hawkins mentions a spoon with the engraved letters GWR – was it given to a faithful Great Western Railway employee, or perhaps more likely 'acquired' during a trip to the dining car? It is wise to discuss such items with the owner and other relatives to ascertain their provenance before jumping to hasty conclusions.

Samplers

There is growing interest in collecting and preserving needlework samplers and you may be lucky enough to locate one with family information. The most comprehensive collections of historic samplers in England are housed at the Victoria & Albert Museum, London and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Recommended books on samplers include Clabburn and Humphrey. Sherwood described one with Gurner family history details from 1695-1794, and Pike shows an example of a family tree and a map. There are many illustrated sites online including:

http://needleworksamplers.com
http://www.mfa.org/exhibitions/samplers
http://www.victoriana.com/archive/jacobs.html
http://www.caron-net.com/featurefiles/featfeb.html
http://www.antiquesamplers.com/samplers.

Society Minutes

The activities of many people can be ascertained from their membership in local or national societies. County archives will have much to offer if minutes, journals and other material have been deposited there. The Bedfordshire Agricultural Society was founded in 1801 and the first minute book commences with their purpose and list of members (chart 53).

Chart 53: Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Founding Meeting 1801

BEDFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOUNDING MEETING 1801

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being sensible of the great advantage this County may derive from an improved system of Agriculture as well as by the Encouragement of Industry among the labouring Classes, do agree to form ourselves into a Society for the above mentioned purposes, to be called.

The Bedfordshire Agricultural Society

An Annual Subscription of not less than half a guinea to constitute a Member.

The Rules and Regulations of the Society, Premiums, time and place of Meeting etc to be decided by a Committee of Subscribers to be chosen for that purpose.

	L s d	
[Francis, 8th Duke of] Bedford	10.10. 0	[10 guineas]
Upper Assory	5. 5. 0	
Samuel Whitbread	5. 5. 0	
Ld John Russell	2. 2. 0	
Francis Pym	2. 2. 0	
George Osborn	3. 3. 0	
John Hawkins	1. 1. 0	
Stewart Corbett	1. 1. 0	
R.H. Selby Hele	1. 1. 0	
Dr Yeats	1. 1. 0	
John Higgins	1. 1. 0	
W. Lee Antonie	2. 2. 0	
John Gibbard	1. 1. 0	
Godffrey Thornton	1. 1. 0	
[23 more names @	1. 1. 0]	
John Rodgers	10. 6	[half guinea]

Strays

A stray is a recorded event in which a person is described in the source record as being from, or connected with, a place outside the area in which they normally lived or were born. Most family history societies interpret this as an event *out-of-county*. The FFHS produced a *National Strays Index* of some of these in five fiche collections sent to each member society. However, with the advent of the internet and more and more genealogical material more readily available as indexes on CDs, fewer and fewer people have collected strays to send to the Strays Clearing House. It was decided recently by member societies that the Clearing House had had its day and it was closed down. The collection of 65 shoe boxes with an estimated 372,000 slips still remaining are being re-sorted with the idea of placing a selection of these on the FFHS website www.familyhistoryonline or on CD. For an update see
http://www.ffhs.org.uk/General/Help/Strays.htm.

Subscribers' Lists

There is a new interest amongst genealogists and historians in the lists of those who subscribed to the printing of books and to charities, and who were members of societies. One can ascertain the topics of interest to literate, affluent ancestors and the increasing number of searchable online offerings have made an otherwise superhuman task manageable. The dates are useful and occupations and addresses are sometimes given as well, as in the example in chart 54.

Chart 54: Some Ancestors Subscribing to Books, Charities & Societies

SUBSCRIBER & YEAR	TITLE OR SOCIETY
Stephen Remnant Esq. John Remnant Esq. 1754	*A Sermon preach'd in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn on Friday April 26th, 1754 before the President & Governors of the City of London Lying-In Hospital for Married Women at Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate Street,*
Mr. Richard Jupp junior, 1755	*Dr. Brook Taylor's Method of Perspective Made Easy both in Theory and in Practice*
Mr. Timothy Topping Mr. William Topping, both of the Common Council of Bridge Ward, London 1756-1759	*Marine Society £3.3.0 each*
John Remnant Esq., Southend, Essex 1762	*The New Theory of Generation, According to the Best & Latest Discoveries in Anatomy*
Mr. Richard Jupp 1768	*Sermons by the late Reverend Samuel Chandler*
John Remnant Esq. Eltham, Kent 1769	*A List of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce*
Mr. Richard Jupp junior, architect 1767-71	*Vitruvius Britannicus or The British Architect*
Timothy Topping Esq., Chislehurst, Kent 1777	*A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*
Mr. Richard Webb Jupp New Ormond Street 1795	*Index to Records called the Originalia and Memoranda on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrance's Side of the Exchequer ……*

LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY & HISTORY

In general, *geography* describes continents and countries, *chorography* describes counties, and *topography* covers the detailed description of towns, villages and even small hamlets. Hey has an excellent survey of the tradition of antiquarian writing in England dating back to the Middle Ages. It encompasses quite a range of publications and those of most use to the genealogist are summarized in chart 55.

Chart 55: Seminal Topographical Events

AUTHOR / DATE	PUBLICATION OR EVENT
John Leland 1533	England first great topographer appointed official King's Antiquary. Collected materials for a chorography of England.
Christopher Saxton 1574-1579	First series of county maps published.
William Lambarde 1576	First chorography of a single county, *A Perambulation of Kent*.
Ralph Holinshed 1577	*Chronicle of England, Scotlande and Irelande*
1585	*Society of Antiquaries* originally founded.
John Norden 1590s	Collected material for much of southern England but only published *Middlesex* (1592) and *Hertfordshire* (1598)
John Stow 1598 - 1640	*Survey of London*, the first urban history.
John Hooker Written 1598	*Description of the Citie of Excester,* the 2nd town history (1st published in 20th century)

Thomas Nash 1599	The third town history, *Nashes Lenten Stuffe, containing the description and first procreation and increase of the towne of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.*
Richard Carew 1602	*Survey of Cornwall*
John Speed 1605-1610	Used Norden's material to compile his series of 54 county maps
William Burton 1622	*Description of Leicester Shire*
William Somner 1640	*Antiquities of Canterbury*, the 4th urban history
Richard Butcher 1646	*The Survey and Antiquities of the Towne of Stamford,* 5th town history
William Gray 1649	*Chorographia: A Survey of Newcastle upon Tyne*, 6th town history
Sir William Dugdale 1656	*Antiquities of Warwickshire* which contained much genealogy and heraldry.
Robert Thoroton 1677	*The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* containing much genealogy and heraldry.
Rev White Kennett 1695	First parish history, but mainly of church & legal matters, *Parochial Antiquities Attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester & Other Adjacent Parts*
Richard Gough 1701	*Antiquities and Memoyres of the Parish of Myddle*, a history of all the families in the parish based on church seating plan.
Ralph Thoresby 1715	*Ducatus Leodiensis*, a topography of Leeds
1717	*Society of Antiquaries* re-founded.
Thomas Gent 1730	*The Antient and Modern History of the Famous City of York*

1750-1800	Many more city and town histories published.
Richard Gough 1768 – 1780	*British Topography*
John Hutchins 1774	*The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* containing many pedigrees.
Edward Hasted 1778 - 1799	*History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*
Rev Gilbert White 1789	*The Antiquities of Selborne*
John Nichols 1795 – 1815	*History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*
Robert Surtees 1816 – 1840	*The History & Antiquities of the County Palatinate of Durham*

Historical & Record Societies

Many national publishing enterprises developed in England during the 18th and 19th centuries, as seen in chart 56.

Chart 56: National Record Publication

* see section on Historical Journals

DATE	PUBLICATION
1717	Re-formation of *The Society of Antiquaries*
1731-1868	* *Gentleman's Magazine* included topographical & antiquarian items from all over the country.
1783	Printed edition of Domesday Book
1838	PRO (Public Record Office and now TNA) set up to continue work of publishing texts and calendars of public records started earlier in the century.
1850s	*Calendars of State Papers* begun by PRO.
1857-1900	250 volumes of Middle Ages records published in the *Rolls Series* by PRO.

1869	Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts established (now Historical Manuscripts Commission)
1888	* *British Record Society* commenced its publication of indexes of historical records such as Chancery Proceedings, Inquisitions Post Mortem, Wills and Marriage Licences known as *The Index Library.*
1839	*Camden Society* – ecclesiology (church building and decoration)
1846	*Hakluyt Society* – maritime history
1869	* *Harleian Society* – heraldry and genealogy, notably the Visitations & City of London parish registers
1883	*Pipe Roll Society* – pipe rolls (annual accounts of Crown revenues)
1885	*Huguenot Society* – French Protestants and Walloons
1887	*Selden Society* – English law
1897	*Country Life*, a weekly magazine specialising in the description of stately homes, but has a wide range of other topographical subjects

A most interesting summary of the aims & history of the British Record Society, together with its influence on and encouragement of other bodies to transcribe, index and preserve records, was given on its centenary by its general editor, Spufford. A new *List and Index Society* was established in 1965 to print useful material such as unpublished lists available at TNA. There are over 260 volumes so far and they are available through public libraries.

A number of local historical societies, some named after early pioneers, were formed in the 18th and 19th centuries (chart 57). They were, and still are, concerned with transcribing and publishing the older records of their respective counties. Others called *County Record Societies* have similar aims, and these should not be confused with the *County Record Offices* or the *Family History Societies,* also generally organized by county.

Chart 57: Local Record Publication

DATE	SOCIETY
1710	*Spalding Gentleman's Society* of Lincolnshire
1813	*Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Northumberland
1834	*Surtees Society,* County Durham & Yorkshire
1844	*Chetham Society*, Lancashire & Cheshire
1848	*Sussex Archaeological Collections*
1863	*Yorkshire Archaeological Society*
1876	*Bristol & Gloucester Archaeological Society*
1889	*Thoresby Society*, of Leeds area in South Yorkshire
1897	*Thoroton Society* of Nottinghamshire

It pays to keep an eye on commercial as well as society websites, for example Archive CD Books at http://www.rod-neep.co.uk, as there is an amazing variety of material now sold on CD. A number of old topographies can be found online, for example on the Thomson-Gale site (http://callisto.ggsrv.com) I found:

- Harrison & Co's *Picturesque Views of the Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in England & Wales (1768-1788).*

- *A New & Complete History of Essex from a Late Survey* ...by a Gentleman (1770).

- Lysons' *Environs of London Being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages and Hamlets within Twelve Miles of That Capital* (1796).

Topographical prints and drawings in the British Library maps collection can be found at: http://www.bl.uk/collections/map_antiquarian.html.

Victoria County Histories

The *Victoria History of the Counties of England,* usually shortened to *Victoria County Histories* or *VCH* is the most definitive description of places in England. The first volume was published in 1899 and with 200 volumes so far the series is far from complete. A summary of progress and availability to date is given in chart 58 where it can be seen that most is on film and a few also online. Summaries of the history of writing and publishing the series are given by Hey, and by a General Editor, Elrington, and there is a *General Introduction* (1970) and its *Supplement* (1990).

The series is divided into sets for each historic county and the *general volumes* cover the geology, natural history, pre-history & earthworks, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, the Domesday Book, political and administrative history, population, ecclesiastical history and religious houses, social and economic history, forests, endowed schools and sports.

The topographical volumes are divided into their old hundreds (or sokes, wapentakes, rapes or lathes) and each city, town, township, village, estate and manor described in turn. These include the landscape, settlement, buildings, land ownership, agriculture, trade, industry, economic history, local government, Church of England and nonconformity, education and charities. Detailed descriptions and history of all the parish buildings and institutions are given together with plans and illustrations. Every item of information is footnoted as to its source.

All are based on meticulous research in original records, many of which have never been published, but the older volumes are much less detailed than the modern ones and many are out-of-date. The newer VCH volumes merge the best scholarship of the antiquarian tradition with that of the 20th century local historian. The researcher should become familiar with the VCH site at:
www.englandpast.net and www.british-history.ac.uk

Chart 58: Victoria County Histories

COUNTY	VOLS DONE * = COMPLETE	TEXT ONLINE	FHL BOOKS	FHL FILMS
Bedford	1-3*	No	1-3	0990185, 0547191
Berkshire	1-4*	No	None	---
Buckingham	1-4*	No	1-4	0990231
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	1-10*	No	1-9	0990190
Cheshire	2 pending	No	None	---
Cornwall	1	No	1	0908860
Cumberland	1-2	No	1-2	0990233
Derby	1-2	Yes	1-2	0990204
Devon	1	No	1	0823582
Dorset	1-3	No	1-3	0990196
Durham	1-3	Yes	1-3	0924130-1
Essex	1-9	No	1-9	0990193, 0823583
Gloucester	1, 4, 6-8, 10-11	Yes	1, 4, 6-8, 10-11	0990194
Hampshire	1-5*	No	None	---
Hereford	1	No	1	0823825
Hertford	1-4*	No	1-4	0990200-1
Huntingdon	1-3*	No	1-3	0990199
Kent	1-3	No	1-3	0990203
Lancaster	1-8*	No	1-8	0924139-43
Leicester	1-5	No	1-5	0924294
Lincoln	2	No	2	0990148
London	1	No	None	---
Middlesex	None	Draft	None	---
Norfolk	1-2	No	1-2	0990202
Northampton	1-4	Yes	1-4	0962370-1
Northumberland	None	No	None	---
Nottingham	1-2	No	1-2	0990189
Oxford	1-13	Yes	1-13	0924295-6
Rutland	1-2*	No	1-2	0990196
Shropshire	None	No	None	---
Somerset	1-6	No	1-6	0990186

Stafford	1-8, 14, 17, 20	Yes	1-8, 14, 17, 20	0990194
Suffolk	1-2	No	1-2	0990192
Surrey	1-4*	No	1-4	0990183-4, 0496916
Sussex	1-4, 6-7, 9	No	1-4, 6-7, 9	0845066-8
Warwick	1-8*	No	1-8	0990187-8, 0599765
Westmorland	None	No	None	---
Wiltshire	None	No	None	---
Worcester	1-4*	No	1-4	0599151-3, 0483718
York – North Riding	1-2*	No	1-2	0845218-9, 0908398
York, City of	1*	No	None	---
Yorkshire	1-3*	No	1-3	0908359-60
Yorkshire – East Riding	None	No	None	---
Yorkshire – West Riding	None	No	None	---

20th Century County Topography

Topographical descriptions of every village in England & Wales, Isle of Man & the Channel Islands, its buildings, history, colourful events and people can be found in series such as:

- *The King's England* edited by Arthur Mee, published by Hodder & Stoughton.
- *The Buildings of England* by Nikolaus Pevsner and collaborators, published by Penguin Books. This classic is now on CD (Gurnett 1997).
- *The County Books* edited by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald, published by Robert Hale.
- *Highways and Byways* by various authors, published by MacMillan.

Many of these excellent volumes are out of print and should be sought at your public library (inter loans) and second-hand book dealers. More modern books tend to be rather sketchy and more for the tourist, but include:

- *Shell Guides and Books* by various editors, and several publishers.
- *Portrait of (County or Area)* by various authors, published by Robert Hale.
- *Shire County Guides* by various authors, published by Shire Publications.

For the derivation of *place names* see the author's book *Names in Genealogy,* and the references by Ekwall and the EPNS (*English Place Name Society*) edited by Gover et al.

The quarterly *Amateur Historian* commenced in 1952 and in 1968 was renamed *The Local Historian*. Family historians will frequently find it most useful, and its book reviews and bibliographies are noteworthy. Another good publication is *Local History* which started in 1984 and comes every two months.

There is a valuable ongoing series of county bibliographies called *British Genealogical Library Guides* by Raymond with volumes covering *History, archives & journals; Parish registers, monumental inscriptions & wills; Lists of names; Administrative records; Occupations;* and *Family histories and pedigrees*. Older and newer books and articles are included; details are at:
http://www.samjraymond.btinternet.co.uk/igb.htm.

One-Place Studies involve the study of the people of a community within the context of the place they live. If one has been developed for your ancestors' village or parish it would be worth accessing and contributing to their information. The text of a book on the subject is at: http://www.hawgood.co.uk/opg.

Online-Parish-Clerks (OPCs) are volunteers who collect, collate and transcribe records for a chosen specific parish. The data originates from as many sources as can be accessed, including census, parish registers, cemetery records and parish histories with an emphasis on genealogy. The Cornwall site is at (http://west-penwith.org.uk/opc.htm), and this gives access to Devon, Dorset, Lancashire, Sussex, and Wiltshire (so far).

LIST OF ADDRESSES

Access to Archives (A2A)	http://www.a2a.org.uk
Ancestry	www.ancestry.com
Antiquarian books and documents	Find dealers from Cyndi's List – Books (Used, Rare, Search Services). Auction houses include www.ebay.com, www.mullockmadeley.co.uk, www.localhistory.co.uk, www.johntownsend.demon.co.uk .
Archive CD Books	http://www.rod-neep.co.uk
Archives Hub	http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/first.shtml
ARCHON	http://www.archon.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archon/
Berrow's Worcester Journal	http://www.berrowsjournal.co.uk
Bookplate Society	www.bookplatesociety.org.
Booth notebooks	http://booth.lse.ac.uk/
British historical sources	www.british-history.ac.uk
British Library	http://www.bl.uk
British Library historical collections	http://www.collectbritain.co.uk
British Library Newspaper Library E-mail: Website	Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London NW9 5HE. newspaper@bl.uk http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/newspapers/welcome.asp
British Record Society	http://members.lycos.co.uk/carolyn_busfield
British Telecom Museum	Baynard House, 135 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 Not open to the public
College of Arms / Heralds	http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk
Dictionary of National Biography (DNB)	http://www.oup.com/oxforddnb/info
Direct resources (directories)	http://www.direct-resources.uk.com/

DocumentsOnline	http://www.documentsonline.nationalarchives.gov.uk/
English Heritage	http://viewfinder.english-heritage.org.uk
Ephemera Society	http://www.ephemera-society.org.uk
Familia	http://www.familia.org.uk
Family Tree Magazine	http://www.family-tree.co.uk
Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS)	Publications, Units 15 & 16 Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury, Lancs BL9 6EN http://www.ffhs.co.uk
Francis Frith collection of photographs	http://www.francisfrith.com/
Gazettes for London, Edinburgh and Belfast	www.gazettes-online.co.uk
Guild of One-Name Studies (GOONS)	www.one-name.org
Guildhall Library Web site:	Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ http://www.history.ac.uk/gh
Harleian Society	http://harleian.co.uk
Historical Documents	http://history.chadwyck.co.uk
Illustrated London News	http://www.ilnpictures.co.uk/ILNPictureLibrary
Internet Library of Early Journals	http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej/
London Gazette	See http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk and http://www.adelpha.com/~davidco/History/histinde.htm
Manorial Documents Register (MDR)	http://www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/
Monumental Brass Society	http://www.mbs-brasses.co.uk
Mourning jewellery	www.thingsgoneby.com/fine/mourning.htm
Museum of Costume at Bath	http://www.museumofcostume.co.uk
National Archivist (commercial index site)	www.nationalarchivist.com
National Register of Archives	http://www.nra.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/

Office of National Statistics (ONS)	http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/
Oriental & India Office Collections Web site: E-mail:	British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2D www.bl.uk oioc-enquiries@bl.uk
Perseus London Library	www.perseus.tufts.edu under Bolles Collection
Picture Post	http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Jpicturepost.htm
Picture Post photo archive	http://www.hultongetty.com.
PROCAT (TNA catalogue)	http://www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.asp
Punch magazine	http://www.punch.co.uk/
Red Cross	http://www.redcross.org.uk
Royal Photographic Society Historical Group	46 Milsom Street, Bath, Avon BA1 5DN http://www.rps.org
Society of Genealogists Web site	14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA www.sog.org.uk
Stamford Mercury	http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Strand magazine	http://www.jhenry.demon.co.uk/strand2.htm and http://www.chriswillis.freeserve.co.uk/strand.htm
Sue O'Neill's searchable Trade Directory Index	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~pobjoyoneill/tradedir/engtrade.htm
The National Archives (TNA)	http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
University of Leicester directories project	www.historicaldirectories.org
Victoria & Albert Museum	Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London SW7 2RL http://www.vam.ac.uk
Victoria County Histories	http://www.englandpast.net

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Finding your Aboriginal Ancestors, Finding your United Empire Loyalist Ancestors, Finding your Black Ancestors

Many of these books have also been translated into French...

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